FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POLAND'S ROLE OF WAR IN PACT EXERCISES EXAMINED

LD042217 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 4 Jun 83

["Together -- In the Name of Peace and Security" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jun (PAP) -- In connection with the current exercises of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, the Polish Army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI publishes a commentary by Ireneusz Cizewski. The author writes:

Poland, as a state, is an equal partner in this alliance, and the Polish troops are an important defense force with precisely defined tasks. Exchange of experience in the sphere of combat training, joint camps for those participating in the exercises, training sessions on training grounds -- all these enterprises, which serve to improve interaction of the socialist armies, create its [word indistinct] essence.

Joint exercises by the [word indistinct] armies occupy a special place among these. The spirit of friendship and brotherhood sets the atmosphere for them. Labor unites people and helps to establish personal friendship. Cooperation between subdivisions in carrying out combat tasks helps to convey the awareness of the meaning of unity and reciprocity in the collective in which one can always count on the help and support of (?one's comrade-in-arms.

The joint exercises serve the most important thing, the further improvement of the military might of the alliance, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes. They are the highest form of complex military training. During the exercises the fighting coordination and interaction of units of different services of the Armed Forces of the fraternal armies are worked out, and theoretical achievements of military science and (?systems) of planning are tested. Servicemen of the Polish Army who are taking part in them have often confirmed their military skill and steadfastness, performing with honor the fighting tasks which have been placed upon them. They have confirmed their training and their readiness to fulfill their obligations within the framework of the joint interaction of the allied armies.

JARUZELSKI, KULIKOV VISIT MILITARY SITE

LD041736 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] A command and staff exercise of armies and allied fleets -- codenamed Sejusz-83 -- is taking place according to the agreed plan on the territory of the GDR, Poland, CSSR, and in the southern part of the Baltic.

The officers of the Polish Army, who are carrying out exercises, were visited by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact and marshal of the Soviet Union. The visitors heard reports by commanders and watched the maneuvers of those taking part in the exercises, especially in the area of improving the organization of the cooperation among the allied armies' staffs in conducting joint operations.

The staffs and officers have demonstrated good preparedness in the area of planning and organizing combat activities.

PRAGUE COMMENTS ON NATO MEETING, MISSILE PLANS

LD032136 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 June 83

[Commentary written by Jirina Dupalova]

[Text] This year's meeting of the NATO Military Planning Committee had two precursors: the summit meeting of the representatives of seven leading capitalist states in Williamsburg and the talks held in Bonn by U.S. Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger. Both gave the green light to increasing the U.S. nuclear potential in Western Europe.

NATO defense ministers then confirmed in the final communique the intention to deploy 572 U.S. medium-range missiles, in Western European countries. Weinberger put forward a timetable worked out by his staff in this regard which totally ignores the fact that the Soviet-U.S. talks on reducing nuclear weapons are still in progress in Geneva. The timetable envisages the first Pershing II missiles to arrive in the FRG in December this year. Preparatory land and technical work are in full swing there. Weinberger was able to convince himself of this at the beginning of this week during his visit to the FRG. Should the opponents of nuclear arms attempt to prevent the deployment of the missiles, U.S. units have been given an order to shoot, according to the weekly DER SPIEGEL.

Specific preparations are also taking place in Britain and Italy.

Weinberger made use of the attitude of these three countries toward Washington's militaristic plans to put pressure on the Netherlands and Belgium, which had also been earmarked for the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles but which have not yet given, under pressure from peace forces, their final agreement to this. Weinberger apparently succeeded with his pressure. There is no mention in the final communique that the Netherlands and Belgium opposed the implementation of the 1979 resolution on the deployment of these missiles. Only the Greek delegation took a stand against them. The Danish defense minister, too, had to convey reservations of his country's parliament which had expressed itself in favor of continuing the talks held in Geneva between the Soviet Union and the United States, of halting the preparations for the deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles, and of including the French and British nuclear forces in the overall NATO nuclear potential. Canada has adopted a similar stance as for as the third point is concerned.

These realistic attitudes in Brussels were like a voice in the wilderness. The majority of the participants during the meeting in Brussels supported the unrealistic stand adopted by the United States at the Geneva talks where it continues to strive to bring about a solution which will give it superiority over the Soviet Union. They did not draw rational conclusions from the point made in the Soviet Government's statements that the implementation of U.S. demands will mean that the existing regional and global balance will be upset, something which the Soviet Union will not permit to happen in the interest of its defense and the defense of its allies, as well as in the interest of the preservation of peace.

At their meeting in Brussels the defense minister also gave their consent to Washington's other militaristic demands. They promised specific military and material support by NATO for U.S. actions in various crisis areas of the world. They gave their agreement to the armaments program for 1985-1989 which envisages equipping NATO with the latest nuclear and conventional weapons. Despite the deepening economic crisis, they called on their respective governments to continue to increase military expenditures by 3 percent in real terms annually -- even if it means, as U.S. General Rogers, the NATO supreme commander, said, that their inhabitants will eat only once a day.

Although the final communique abounds with the words "peace, dialogue, and security," its specific content and the content of the measures adopted is totally opposite. At their meeting in Brussels the NATO defense ministers made another specific attempt to lead Western Europe definitely away from the positions of detente and international cooperation.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ON MISSILES, USSR DECLARATION

AU011900 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 May 83 p 2

[Editorial: "In the Interest of Peace and Cooperation"]

[Text] The most recent declaration of the Soviet Government on the necessary steps to reverse the fateful course of international relations which has developed as a result of the stepped-up arms policy of NATO, particularly the United States, elicits the full support of the GDR. In agreement with the GDR people it has been increasingly pointed out recently by the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers that, in the interest of securing peace and of cooperation between states with different social systems, it is high time to replace the road driving to confrontation and arms embarked upon by the most aggressive imperialist quarters, above all the United States, with a renewal of the policy of detente. The fact that it is not yet too late for this is made particularly clear by the assessment of the international situation made in the Soviet declaration and by the suggestion for a way out of it contained in the declaration. There is no doubt that peace, security, and cooperation between states with different social systems would be served and that an agreement would be achieved at the Geneva negotiations on both the number of intermediate-range missiles which are at the disposal of each side and on the number of the warheads of land-, sea-, and airbased missiles if not only the GDR but the FRG would advocate the conclusion of a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the mutual renunciation of the use of force and the maintenance of peaceful relations.

The Soviet Government declaration ushers in the possibility of arms limitation and disarmament and thus of preventing the danger of a nuclear inferno. It focuses the attention of the world public on one of the most topical problems of our time which entails a great threat to peace and mankind: the deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles on West European territory planned for the end of 1983. These missiles from the West European NATO countries could reach targets deep in USSR territory. These missiles are intended to complement the U.S. strategic nuclear arms arsenal and thus to shift the regional and global equilibrium in favor of the West. Hence the stationing would seriously change the situation on our continent, would rapidly exacerbate nuclear confrontation, and enhance the risk of the outbreak of war.

The Soviet Government reaffirms its invariable and principled position that a far-reaching reduction in strategic nuclear weapons in all their complexity must be achieved in order to enhance general military-strategic stability while strictly observing the principle of equality and equal security. As is well known, the far-reaching Soviet proposals for this are on the negotiating table in Geneva.

As far as the intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe are concerned, a constructive Soviet proposal also exists for reducing them, under which the USSR will not possess more of these missiles and warheads than Great Britain and France posses. This would be far less than the USSR possessed in 1976 before the modernization of its missiles. Nor does the Soviet Union wish to have one minimum-range aircraft, one aircraft-carried nuclear warhead more than the NATO countries.

Washington, however, wants to begin at any cost the deployment of its new missiles in Western Europe late this year in addition to its forward-based nuclear means which are already there. The explicit unwillingness of the United States to arrive at an agreement is clearly revealed in that it not only suggests that the USSR should agree with this but in addition even unilaterally reduce its intermediate-range nuclear weapons -- and at that not only in the European region of the country but in the Asian part, regardless of the considerable number of corresponding U.S. weapons systems stationed in neighboring areas.

In its declaration the Soviet Government stresses that in view of the increasing dangers resulting to the security of the Soviet Union and its allies from the development, manufacture, and commissioning of new U.S. strategic weapons, it is confronted with the necessity of taking countermeasures to strengthen its defense capability -- among other things by deploying appropriate new strategic systems.

Should the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles begin in Europe following the U.S. and NATO decision, the USSR would be compelled to review its unilateral moratorium on the further stationing of intermediate-range weapons in the European part of the Soviet Union. It might also then become necessary, in concert with the Warsaw Pact member states, to implement other measures to station additional means to create the required counterweight to the increasing accumulation of forward-based U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe and of the nuclear arms of the other NATO countries. Then such countermeasures would also have to be taken with respect to U.S. territory itself, the Soviet Government warns.

The USSR, the GDR, and the other fraternal countries have time and again seriously and emphatically pointed out the consequences of the NATO arms drive. As a result, all these steps would be dictated by the actually developed situation. They would be reactions to the facts which the United States and its NATO partners are about to create. At all times the only goal of the Soviet Union has been in the interest of peace not to permit the destruction of the existing balance of power. The Soviet Government statemant has again reaffirmed this.

For the GDR, Erich Honecker stated during his friendship visit to Moscow: "We emphatically support the principled actions of the USSR at the Geneva negotiations with the United States. By announcing a so-called 'interim solution,' which like the deceitful 'zero option' is aimed at unilaterally disarming the Soviet Union and its allies and is therefore unacceptable, Washington has only displayed its obstruction once again."

"The U.S. Administration must be requested to finally adopt a position which enables an agreement in which the legitimate interests of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states are taken into consideration."

In agreement with the Soviet Union, the GDR expresses the hope that it is not yet too late to halt the dangerous exacerbation of the situation. The United States and its NATO allies should carefully weigh the consequences which the implementation of their plans for deploying new U.S. missiles in Western Europe would inevitably entail. They would be well advised themselves to constructively respond to the constructive Soviet proposals. On the road toward an agreement on reducing both nuclear weapons in Europe and strategic weapons, the Soviet Union again proposes as a first step which can be most easily taken, and is effective at the same time, that these dangerous weapons should be frozen in terms of quantity and that their qualitative modernization should be limited to the extent possible.

The Soviet Government declaration is another proof of the fact that in its policy the Soviet Union always and invariably proceeds from the fact that all states are duty-bound to seek solutions to limit and reduce armaments, primarily nuclear armaments. It is important to return to the road of detente, that is of both political and military detente. This is in the interest of all peoples and states regardless of what region of the world or under what social system they are living, and regardless of the political current and the grouping to which they belong.

CSSR SUPPORT FOR SOVIET STANCE ON MISSILES

LD031550 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government have discussed the Soviet Government statement of 28 May on NATO plans to deploy U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Aware of their responsibility for the peaceful and calm life of the Czechoslovak people, they identify themselves with this statement and express their full support for it. They consider the statement to be a constructive and realistic contribution to solving current dangerous international developments, by which the Soviet Union again expressed its good will to do everything for settling the problems that have come into being, and for preserving peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The Czechoslovak working people follow with great concern the United States' attempts to upset the existing military-strategic balance, and to gain superiority over the Soviet Union. In this connection, they consider the decision to deploy new American nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe to be particularly dangerous. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has with all seriousness repeatedly pointed to the danger to our country, to European security overall, and to world peace, from the implementation of this plan. Therefore, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has welcomed with justified hope the beginning of discussions between the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. However, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic must regrettably note that the U.S. attitude so far at these, as well as other, disarmament talks, testifies to the fact that the present U.S. administration is not showing willingness to achieve concrete positive results. The U.S. Government approaches the deliberations with the intention of gaining unilateral advantages and creating prerequisites that would enable it to dictate its will to the countries of the socialist community and to all peace-loving and progressive people of the world.

Because of this situation, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government fully support the stance of the Soviet Government and its measures which are necessary for ensuring the security of the Soviet Union and its allies. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government believe it is urgently necessary to halt the dangerous sharpening of the situation, and to prevent another round of feverish arms build-up. It is up to the NATO member-states to weigh with full responsibility the consequences that would follow the implementation of the plans for the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

As for Czechoslovakia, like the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, it will make the maximum effort for averting the danger of war and the preservation and strengthening of world peace, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government say in response to the state of the Soviet Government.

ROMANIA: WEST'S CSCE BID 'SHOULD BE DISCUSSED'

AU031920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Madrid (AGERPRES) 3/6/1983 -- Romania considers that at present it is essential that everything possible be done for the Madrid meeting to conclude as soon as possible with a substantial and balanced document which should contribute to the continuation and development of the efforts towards building security in Europe, stressed the head of the Romanian delegation, Ambassador Vasile Sandru, adding that this country considers that if political will and constructive spirit are shown, the meeting can conclude very soon with satisfactory results.

Although the draft final document advanced on March 15, 1983 by the neutral and non-aligned countries does not fully accord with her stands, Romania, wishing that an understanding be reached and the proceedings concluded as soon as possible, declared ready to agree with it if the other countries did the same.

The head of the Romanian delegation announced that in order to facilitate the successful conclusion of the meeting Romania would no longer advance her amendments to the document of the neutral and non-aligned countries. Likewise in the interest of reaching a consensus on the basis of a substantial document Romania considers it necessary that the amendments presented by the Western countries as well by Malta should be discussed as they do not pose fundamental questions which could turn into unsurmountable obstacles and therefore if action is taken in good will and in a constructive spirit they can be solved.

As for the question of the dates and places where the follow-up meetings are to be held, and which have not been discussed yet, Ambassador Sandru set forth his country's considerations according to which it can be solved if all the participating states approach it with good will and in a constructive spirit.

Concluding his address, the Romanian representative stated that given the imperative of an undelayed conclusion of the Madrid conference, with positive results Romania considered that the meeting should not be brought to a deadlock by questions that can be surmounted, and that a joint effort should be made so that the Madrid meeting conclude successfully as soon as possible.

U.S. TROOP VACATIONS IN YUGOSLAVIA QUESTIONED

AU031455 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 3 Jun 83

["Rest Homes or Bivouac for the American Army in Yugoslavia?" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 3 (ATA) -- In a dispatch from Berlin written by Leslie Colitt and entitled "Vacations for the American Troops in Yugoslavia": The British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES of May 19, 1983 says:

Yugoslavia, which has to pay off debts to the tune of 19 billion dollars it has to the West, has decided that the 500 thousand American troops and their families in Western Europe constitute a major source of securing foreign currency. Yugoslavia and the USA have signed an agreement which allows the U.S. military personnel and their families in Europe [to] make use of 6 rest complexes owned by the Yugoslav People's Army. From next month, U.S. soldiers and airmen can pay 12 dollars per person a day for sleeping and food of first class.

Such a dispatch, but with the title: "Yugoslav Rest Homes for the U.S. Soldiers", is published also by the French newspaper LE MONDE on May 21, 1983. To gain the precious currency, the French newspaper writes, for which it is in need to cope with an external debt of 19 billion dollars, Yugoslavia will try to gain the clientele of 500 thousand U.S. soldiers stationed in Europe and their families. From now on, on the basis of a bilateral agreement, these U.S. military personnel can utilize 12 rest homes run by the Yugoslav People's Army. For these journeys, the price of complete pension for each day and for each person was fixed 12 dollars.

The newspapers which publish this news item do not say how these hundreds upon thousands of U.S. military men will go to Yugoslavia, armed or un-armed, individually or in complete formations, for permanent or temporary stay, etc, because not only that the agreement concluded is secret, but also its clauses remain secret.

But one thing can be easily assumed that dozens upon hundreds of thousands of U.S. soldiers together with their staffs and families do not go to Yugoslavia only for entertainment. It is understandable that in addition to the soldiers, the U.S. ships will always be present in the Yugoslav seaports either for the transport of "vacationists" or for "repair".

Taking into consideration the policy of equilibrium between the two superpowers and the preservation of their equal interests in Yugoslavia pursued for some time now by the Yugoslav leadership, the coming of American contingents in Adriatic and elsewhere, will make that Russian contingents, too, come to the mountains of Serbia. Both sides are in "need of vacations". Hence the rest homes in the Adriatic will be overcrowded with U.S. soldiers, whereas the mountains and resort centres of Yugoslavia will be overcrowded with Russian soldiers.

The new Yugoslav-American agreement provides the world public opinion with another case to see who are those that put the Balkans and Europe into jeopardy and how groundless and base are the slanders of the Yugoslav leaders when they accuse Albania of such a thing.

CIA MOVES IN PAPAL ASSASSINATION CASE ATTACKED

AU041529 Sofia BTA in English 1452 GMT 4 Jun 83

[By BTA Political Observer Alfred Krispin]

[Text] Sofia, June 4 (BTA) -- CIA boss William Casey is now confident that the Bulgarians have nothing to do with the attempt of the Turkish terrorist Mehmet Agca on the life of Pope John Paul the Second. An informed government functionary in Washington had told the correspondent of THE LOS ANGELES TIMES newspaper, Robert Toth, that Casey has reached this conclusion after convincing arguments provided by the CIA professionals. Along the same lines he had reported to William Clark, President Reagan's aide on national security, who, according to Mr Toth, also adopted this view.

Robert Toth was not the first one to bring in the open the CIA view on the so called "Bulgarian trail" in the papal assassination attempt. Before him no one less than Marvin Kalb, the commentator of the American NBC TV Network, announced on May 3 in the evening news: "CIA Director William Casey has changed his opinion and now maintains that probably there was no Bulgarian trail in the papal assassination attempt".

One of the initiators of this version was precisely Marvin Kalb, who anchored the big NBC telecast on September 22, last year, which marked the outset of the malicious anti-Bulgarian campaign two months before the arrest of the Bulgarian Sergey Antonov in Rome.

Now from the public CIA statement that there are no facts in support of a "Bulgarian trail" in the papal assassination attempt some people are trying to suggest the conclusion that CIA is allegedly an objective, just and respectable institution which after digging out a truth about a "dirty trick", is always ready to admit it.

Or, as Marvin Kalb maintains, CIA wishes to discourage the investigation in Rome in order not to discredit the possibilities for a Washington-Moscow meeting! President Reagan, however, does not show any signs of striving for an agreement with the Soviet Union. It was him, wasn't it, who early this year issued orders to CIA for a most thorough probing into the "Bulgarian trail" in order to help the Italian investigation authorities get out of the dead alley they got in.

The first version that CIA is allegedly a principled observer of justice and objective truth simply does not fit in. It is difficult to imagine CIA, which has no par in the organization of "dirty tricks", as a noble knight in shining armour on a big white horse, as some people are describing it. CIA would have hardly rejected because of its noble heart the dirtiest of all the dirty tricks against socialism, such as the "Antonov case" is. The truth is elsewhere. With the help of logics, comparing the known facts, one can find an explanation of the strange at the first sight behaviour of CIA in favor of the Bulgarians.

For everyone, and most of all for CIA, it has long ago ceased to be a secret that the inquest into the case of Sergey Antonov in Rome has hopelessly stumbled into a dead alley. The noisy anti-Bulgarian campaign is facing a scandalous failure and CIA hurries up to differentiate itself publicly from its Italian colleagues.

There is, however, one thing on which we can agree with the CIA leaders, although for diametrically opposite reasons: It is high time to put a full stop to the "Antonov case."

ZHIVKOV LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO TURKEY

AU060658 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0636 GMT on 6 June begins a live relay from Sofia Airport of the departure of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, on an official visit to Turkey at the invitation of Kenan Evren, president of Turkey.

After describing the "successful development of Bulgarian-Turkish relations in the economic area," the announcer notes at 0640 that Pioneers hand Todor Zhivkov flowers and wish him a safe journey and that the crew reports that the airplane is ready and that the engines have started.

The announcer identifies the following officials as being at the airport to see Todor Zhivkov off: Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Kiril Zarev.

The announcer then says that "Todor Zhivkov is accompanied in his visit by Petur Mladenov, Khristo Khristov, and Vasil Tsanov," without further identifying Tsanov.

The live relay from Sofia Airport ends at 0642 GMT.

ZHIVKOV CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF USSR'S PELSHE

AU031608 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, Moscow

Dear Comrades: The Communists and working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria heard with deep sorrow the news of the death of Arvid Pelshe, the eminent figure of the CPSU Central Committee, and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The loyal son of the CPSU and of the Soviet people and one of the oldest Bolshevik-Leninists, who devoted his entire life to the struggle for the victory of the socialist revolution and for building a socialist and communist society in the USSR, has left our communist ranks forever.

In the person of Arvid Pelshe the Communists and working people in socialist Bulgaria have lost a loyal friend, an internationalist, and genuine worker for developing unbreakable Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and comprehensive cooperation and for drawing the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union together.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own behalf I express most sincere condolences to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the USSR Council of Ministers, and to the Soviet people in connection with this heavy loss.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

DEPARTING ENVOYS MET BY TODOR ZHIVKOV

AU281803 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 May 83 pp 1, 8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, yesterday received Ashagrie Yigletu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Socialist Ethiopia, on the occasion of his forthcoming final departure from Sofia. The meeting was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Yves Barbier, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France to Bulgaria, in Sofia yesterday, on the occasion of his forthcoming final departure. The meeting was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister for foreign affairs.

PUGWASH SYMPOSIUM ENDS IN PLOVDIV 3 JUNE

AU031957 Sofia BTA in English 1906 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Plovdiv, June 3 (BTA) -- The final session of the Pugwash symposium on the role of small countries for European security was held here today. For four days sixty scientists from 21 countries and Bulgaria, among whom laureates of the Nobel Prize, voiced their concern over the explosion-prone international situation [word indistinct] prove fatal for human civilization.

The participants in the symposium expressed their readiness to cooperate for the strengthening of peace and security through mutual trust, disarmament and cooperation. During the discussions in sections issues were regarded such as the setting up of nuclear free zones in various parts of the continent, especially in the Balkans, new contributions of scientists to the process started in Helsinki and to the development of good-neighbourliness in the relations of European states.

BENIN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS PROJECTS

AU041951 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] In fulfilling the plan on interparty cooperation, a delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, led by (Francois Dehu), member of the party's Central Committee and governor of the Province of (Yombe), has paid a visit to Bulgaria. The delegation studied the BCP's experience in agriculture and housing construction.

The delegation was received by Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, by Angel Bobokov, chief of the agricultural department of the BCP Central Committee, and by Stanoy Yonev, chief of the construction and architecture department of the BCP Central Committee. The delegation also had talks with the Sliven and Blagoevgrad Okrug party committees, as well as with the Sofia regional party committee.

The visitors from Benin visited a number of agricultural, construction, and other projects and also acquainted themselves with some noteworthy historic and cultural sites in our country.

SLOVAK CATHOLICS PROTEST SECURITY FORCE ACTIONS

Open Letter to Husak

AU031855 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 1/2 Jun 83 p 3

["Open Letter of Slovak Catholics to President Gustav Husak" -- passages in uppercase printed in italics]

[Text] IN THE PAST 2 YEARS A DOWNRIGHT OFFENSIVE HAS BEEN WAGED AGAINST THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN SLOVAKIA, ESPECIALLY AGAINST THE YOUNG GENERATION OF BELIEVERS AND SECRET MEMBERS OF RELIGIOUS ORDERS. IN A LETTER TO PRESIDENT HUSAK, SLOVAK CATHOLICS HAVE PROTESTED AGAINST THE LARGE-SCALE POLICE OPERATION ON 27 MARCH, OR THE FOLLOWING DAYS. THIS IS UNDOUBTEDLY ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS OF THE POSTWAR ERA BECAUSE IT TESTIFIES TO THE UNITY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN SLOVAKIA AS AGAINST A SLANTED INTERPRETATION OF CERTAIN TRENDS IN THE CHURCH ON THE PART OF THE COMMUNIST AUTHORITIES. THE 87 SIGNATORIES INCLUDE BISHOP KOREC, FORMER JESUIT-PROVINCIAL SRNA, MONSIGNOR PATKA, THE PRIESTS DR SAFAR, PROFESSOR SMALIK, RUDOLF BALAZ, TIMKO, OSKAR FORMANEK, AND THE LAYMEN DR SILVESTER KRCMERY, AND DR CARNOGURSKY.

Highly Esteemed Mr President!

We are turning to you as an inhabitant of this country, as a citizen of this state. We are turning to you as the constitutional guarantor of legality in the republic. This function concentrates in you the highest legal and political responsibility for the situation in the state.

This letter was motivated by several circumstances of the recent past which induced us to feel uneasy about the possibilities to practice religious conviction in the CSSR. The immediate cause of this letter, however, is the latest action of the state security police against believers on 27 March of this year.

On Palm Sunday -- at about 0700 -- groups of state security police raided various houses and apartments all over Slovakia -- in Bratislava, Hlohovec, Kosice, Presov, Trstena (here on 29 March), Tvrdosin, Ruzomberok, Lubochna, Poprad, Svit, Vranov, and Humenne. They searched the premises and arrested all persons that were present. More house searches and arrests were also made simultaneously at various places in Bohemia and Moravia.

The searches of premises and the arrests were directed against persons who, on the strength of their conviction, decided to dedicate their lives to the Lord. Their decision did not in any way amount to a dissociation from the society and from participation in societal work. Inspired by the example of St Francis of Assisi, they adjusted themselves to the socially weakest groups and helped them. At the same time, they did their jobs properly, and at their work places they are assessed as good workers. They utilized their spare time for perfecting their faith. And it is especially this aspect of their life that was in the focus of interest of the state security police. During their searches they confiscated in the various houses and apartments hundreds of religious books, prayer books, crucifixes, and devotional objects. The security police questioned dozens of persons, and the questions they asked were again connected with the origin of the religious literature, with participation in services, and the circle of persons engaged in such activities. At least eight persons in Slovakia are being held on remand, having been charged with having done something called foiling the supervision over the church, an offense they are said to have committed by their membership in the allegedly illegal Franciscan Order.

The interference of the security police is a gross violation of valid law. The CSSR Constitution guarantees all citizens their religious freedom. The international convention on civic and political rights, ratified by the CSSR and published in the legal gazette with the number 120/1976, covers the entire activity of the defendants for which they are now to be brought to trial. The religious rights are even more specified in detail, and guaranteed, by the convention on religious tolerance, endorsed by the UN General Assembly in 1981, which is at least morally binding for our republic. And, finally, the right to exchange information -- which also includes religious literature -- is laid down in the Helsinki Final Act, which you, Mr President, have signed on behalf of the CSSR.

The operation of 27 March was contrary to the law, also as far as some details are concerned. In Bratislava the members of the security police did not show any search warrants issued by the prosecutor's office, they did not permit the persons concerned to be present during the search, nor did they let them have a copy of the list of confiscated objects. Another reason the charges against them are unjustified is that the orders, including the Franciscan Order, are not prohibited in our country by any law.

Our anxiety has been increased by the fact that this action against faithful citizens was taken before the background of a whole chain of sanctions over the past few years that were connected with religion. What happened in connection with these measures is in many respects reminiscent of the notorious period in postwar history of which we used to think was over once and for all. The trials of believers, charged with having foiled supervision over the Church, were held behind closed doors, by courts which cannot be described as independent, and with limited possibilities to prove the defendants' innocence in court.

Highly esteemed Mr President, your personal fate in the 1950's is a warning into what a tragic situation the state apparatus, dominated by an intolerant ideology, can plunge its own citizens. In awareness of this fact as well as of your responsibility before the laws and the history of this republic, we appeal to you with the request: Stop the newly stepped-up reprisals against faithful citizens. Order the release from custody of the persons arrested on 27 March this year and the quashing of proceedings against them.

In April 1950 the security organs in a similar manner occupied all cloisters and illegally detained their inmates for years in internment camps. They -- and not only they -- hoped that this would result in a liquidation of the orders, at the latest with the death of the then members of these orders. Today, 33 years later, the security organs are again arresting young people born after 1950, and persecuting them because of their membership in orders. This persecution will not liquidate orders, but will inflict damage on the state that persecutes them.

Slovak history has been linked with Christianity for 1,100 years, and our nation's cultural history is inconceivable without the work of the order communities. It is from this, too, that we derive our right and our duty to raise our voice against the action of the state security police, even more so than from the violation of legal norms.

THERE FOLLOW 87 SIGNATURES WITH ADDRESSES.

Vatican Report

LD032225 Vatican City in Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1745 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Austria -- According to news agencies' reports from Vienna, a group of Slovak Catholics have appealed to Dr Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Republic, to intervene in the matter of certain hostile acts by police against believers. In the letter signed by 87 priests and laymen this group protested against unlawful searches of homes and a number of detentions of believers on Easter Sunday 27 March, in various regions and towns of Slovakia, Bohemia, and Moravia. According to the letter the police also confiscated hundreds of books and works as well as objects of purely religious content. After the police action, a number of people were interrogated; some were eventually released, but eight persons continued to be held in detention.

Although the letter from the group of Slovak Catholics was dated and sent as early as 15 April, the Vienna daily DIE PRESSE published its contents only yesterday, stressing at the same time what after all had already been said explicitly in the letter to Dr Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Republic, that this was a case of a clear violation of the valid laws, when the group claimed what is guaranteed by the Constitution of the Czechoslovak Republic: religious freedom for all citizens. The letter also calls on the president of the republic, who is the guarantor of the law, as the holder of the office of president of the republic, to end this unlawful action, to halt the trials already started against the believers, and to free those imprisoned.

DENUNCIATION OF WEST'S 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE'

AU031753 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by Colonel General Antonin Brabec, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Czechoslovak People's Army: "Psychological Warfare in the Aggressive Plans of Imperialism"]

[Text] CURRENT INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS CONVINCINGLY DEMONSTRATE THAT IMPERIALISM ATTEMPTS BY ALL POSSIBLE MEANS TO BRING THE PROCESS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY TRANSFORMATION OF THE WORLD TO A HALT. THIS IS BORNE OUT ALSO BY THE CALL FOR A "CRUSADE AGAINST COMMUNIST," DECLARED BY PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT LAST JUNE, WHICH WAS APPARENTLY MEANT AS A SIGNAL FOR THE FORCES OF INTERNATIONAL REACTION TO LAUNCH A GLOBAL COUNTERATTACK -- IN THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, IDEOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY SPHERES -- AGAINST EVERYTHING PROGRESSIVE, ESPECIALLY AGAINST THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY.

The growing aggressiveness of imperialism has many dangerous connections and consequences. As Comrade Gustav Husak said in his speech at the May Day rally in Prague: ...THE SITUATION IN THE PRESENTDAY WORLD IS COMPLEX AND TENSE. THE FORCES OF INTERNATIONAL REACTION HAVE EMBARKED ON THE PATH OF KINDLING TENSION, GRAVELY THREATENING PEACE, AND THEY ARE UNLEASHING FEVERISH ARMAMENT. THE POLICY OF CONFRONTATION PURSUED BY THE CURRENT AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION, WITH THE SUPPORT OF SOME ON ITS NATO ALLIES, IS GIVING RISE TO JUSTIFIED CONCERN AND ANXIETY IN THE BROAD PUBLIC ALL OVER THE WORLD."

System of Lies and Pressure

The return of American imperialism to the infamous practices of the "cold war" years is being implemented by means of largescale propaganda campaigns, which show that the ideology and practice of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism in its extreme, reactionry, and militant form has become the leitmotiv of the strategy and tactics of the Reagan administration's policy.

We are able to convince ourselves daily that this administration prefers methods that grossly and cynically violate the accepted principles of relations among nations.

In the interest of the military-industrial complex, militaristic policy has been elevated to the status of state propaganda. This is testified to by the startling tone of most official speeches of American politicians, the slogans in which are virtually equivalent to the overt propaganda of war. The "right" of the United States is being asserted to intervene anywhere that it feels the selfish interests of monopoly capital to be in jeopardy. Demands in the nature of ultimatums are being raised vis-a-vis nations so as to make them yield to American diktat and hegemony, if they do not want to be exposed to the use of brute force and the horrors of war.

The method of intimidation and blackmail is not new in the arsenal of the fanatics of anticommunism. However, its extreme dangerousness lies in the fact that it is now coupled with the hazardous policy of a state that openly expresses its determination to use unprecedented military force in support of its aims.

Another characteristic feature of the present international situation is the severe exacerbation of the ideological struggle, which stems from the fact that imperialism is replacing the usual methods of ideological struggle by psychological warfare. It is no longer the act of persuading people that matters but the premediated mass manipulation of their awareness and psyche, aimed at making them behave in accordance with the concepts of the military circles and their war plans.

An analysis of recent imperialist campaigns confirms that psychological warfare has been assigned many tasks in the "crusade against communism" that has been declared.

Among them is, above all, the intention of justifying the dangerous policy of the ruling circles of the imperialist states, to divert the attention of the working people from the crisis phenomena in their own countries, to destabilize internal conditions in the countries, to destabilize internal conditions in the countries of the socialist community, to upset their unity and ability to act, to isolate the developing countries from the socialist states, and to blunt the edge of their struggle for independence and social progress.

It is becoming apparent that, in this endeavor, the imperialist circles are putting their stakes, above all, on subversive propaganda. That is why the system of coordinated ideological subversion against the countries of real socialism and the countries with a progressive orientation is being so intensively improved. In time of peace, it is aimed at upsetting the moral and political potential and at destabilizing the political system and, in time of war, at undermining the will of the armed forces and the population to resist.

A typical feature of imperialist propaganda is that it does not shy away even from deliberate lies and pieces of misinformation, slander, and demagogy. Aside from the discredited centers of subversion such as the CIA, radio stations like Radio Free Europe, and other reactionary organizations, government-run agencies and official mass communication media, too, are more and more frequently taking part in these dirty campaigns. By doing so, they tellingly document that PROPAGANDA WITH THE HELP OF FALSE INFORMATION AND FALSE INFORMING OF PEOPLE WITH THE HELP OF PROPAGANDA HAS BECOME THE STYLE OF WORK OF THE AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION AND OF THE INSTITUTIONS SUBORDINATE TO IT.

The authors of the disruptive programs and plans do not rely merely on the ideological and psychological influence of their own media but, more tenaciously than ever before, are implementing their line of supporting antisocialist, counterrevolutionary elements and forming "fifth columns." These are designed to help accelerate the process of disintegration, in accordance with U.S. foreign policy goals. Serving this purpose are, for instance, the campaign about so-called human rights or the attempts to give a political character to the church, with the aim of making illicit use of the believers and pitting them against the socialist system. This was discussed by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, at the CPCZ city conference in Prague.

An extensive use of the principles of psychological warfare is also being made in the system of misleading and deceiving international public opinion, especially in enlisting the population of their own countries and making it support the militaristic course of the present U.S. Administration and NATO's militant circles.

The evoking of a war psychosis in the capitalist countries in the interest of disorienting the people and weakening their activity has reached a disconcerting level. The propaganda of war, of the battles of the past and the future world wars, of the apocalypse of destruction has reached such monstrous dimensions that one can justly speak of a deliberate poisoning of social awareness. The reiteration ad nauseam of the hackneyed lie about the "Soviet military threat" repeatedly incites chauvinistic attitudes. The desperate attempts to weaken the steadily growing antiwar movement are accompanied by campaigns, the objective of which is to prove, at variance with all facts, that it is the Soviet Union that manipulates the peace organizations and so forth.

In view of the fact that the American pressure on the NATO allies -- aimed at making them fulfill their obligations in the sphere of war preparations, despite growing economic and social difficulties -- is running up against the opposition of increasingly broader social strata, the U.S. Administration has exerted exceptional efforts to propagate its political course in the allied countries. Aside from the usual campaigns designed to prove the "expansionism of real socialism" and American imperialism's role of a savior in Europe, the latest propaganda hit is the completely unfounded assertion that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries support "international terrorism."

Dangerous Plans

Practically at the same time that the "crusade against communism" was declared, the Pentagon issued a defense directive for the 1984-88 period, which, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, charges the U.S. Armed Forces with "working out plans for victory in all forms of conflict -- from an uprising down to a nuclear war." Reagan's memorandum of 14 May 1982 directed the military apparatus to "revive and activate" special forces for "operations beyond the frontline, inside the Warsaw Pact countries."

Extensive steps toward reestablishing the notorious Special Forces, better known as "Green Berets," were really taken last fall. These units of subversionists and specially trained soldiers, who gained ill fame in Korea, the Congo, Bolivia, and Indochina, were assigned a special role in the new strategy of confrontation. The aforementioned directive called for "activating special troops and reinforcing them so that we can demonstrate the strength of the United States where the deployment of conventional forces would be premature, inopportune, or unfeasible. Especially in Eastern Europe."

In October, the Main Command of Special Military Operations was set up, which controls all special units of the U.S. Armed Forces' individual services. Units for conducting psychological operations, which are being speedily beefed up, have also been subordinated to this command. New regulations are being worked out and the structure, equipment, and training of these units are being improved.

Whereas in the past acts of subversion and psychological operations were regarded as an instrument that should be broadly used, especially in the initial stages of a military conflict, the present concept is clearly oriented toward a continuity of this activity during times of peace and war. This is confirmed, among other things, by the direct involvement of military agencies in the present propaganda campaigns of the American Administration.

The fact is that the U.S. ruling circles have succeeded in the past few years in restructuring and markedly expanding the apparatus for exerting ideological influence on the masses, in working out new methods for manipulating social awareness, and in introducing new technical means of mass information. Steps to centralize propaganda, especially foreign political propaganda, have also been taken.

Representatives of the Pentagon are now taking part in developing propaganda in all fields; they are also directly involved in planning, steering, and coordinating propaganda operations. That, too, is one of the roots of the present militant nature of the ideology and propaganda of American imperialism and a source of their transformation into psychological warfare. The interests of the military-industrial complex are now being expounded and defended by those who had for years been resolute opponents of detente and had asserted by all possible means an adventurous political course and feverish armament.

The growing militarization of propaganda and the transition of the U.S. Administration to using methods of psychological warfare have, for many reasons, called forth the need to practically coordinate this psychological warfare within the framework of the NATO pact. The coordinated course of action may be noted, above all, in the preparations of the campaign in support of the plans to deploy new American missiles in Europe. The information service in the NATO headquarters in Evere, near Brussels, spouted forth a flood of tendentious propaganda and disinformation materials. One can quite justly say that psychological warfare has become an integral part of the Atlantic Strategy.

The escalation of war preparations is also reflected in the methods of ideological brainwashing [spracuvanie] and psychological training of the members of NATO Armed Forces. The process of shaping mercenary and semiprofessional armies as a reliable instrument of imperialist policy is accompanied by stepped up efforts to cultivate the necessary moral qualities. Clear-cut anticommunism is the main point of departure in the purposeful cultivation of hatred for socialism, the individual socialist countries, and their armies and in the education in the spirit of great power chauvinism, militant nationalism, and racism. On this basis, moral qualities such as stepped-up egotism, aggressiveness, ruthlessness, hatred, and cruelty are being instilled in soldiers' minds.

The Futile Attempts of Imperialism

In spite of ideological campaigns and psychological operations, the imperialist circles will not succeed in implementing their goal to blunt the vigilance of nations, to make them accept the idea of a "limited war" as a realistic one, and to suppress in them any resistance to the uncurbed arms race and to war preparations. More and more upright people in the world are showing their grave concern and actively resisting the war plans of imperialism.

THE TEMPESTUOUS GROWTH OF THE ACTIVITY OF MASSES IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE DANGER OF WAR LEANS ON THE POSITIVE INFLUENCE OF THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE SOVIET UNION, WHICH RESOLUTELY RESISTS THE AGGRESSIVE POLICY OF IMPERIALISM AND WAGES AN ACTIVE AND PERSISTENT STRUGGLE FOR AVERTING THE DANGER OF A NUCLEAR WAR, CURBING THE ARMS RACE, AND IMPROVING THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION. The foreign policy activities of the Soviet Union express in a concentrated form positive trends of international relations, trends for which the policy of detente is not a past stage, but one to which belongs the future. Czechoslovak foreign policy, which contributes to solving the most burning issue of the present -- averting nuclear catastrophe and preserving peace in the world -- also consistently proceeds from these principles.

OF TRULY HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE IS THE COMMITMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION NOT TO BE THE FIRST TO USE NUCLEAR WEAPONS. THE INITIATIVE-FILLED PROPOSALS CONTAINED IN THE POLITICAL DECLARATION THAT WAS APPROVED AT THE PRAGUE SESSION OF THE POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER STATES, TOO, REPRESENT A REALISTIC ALTERNATIVE TO THE IMPERIALIST LINE OF POLITICAL AND MILITARY CONFRONTATION AS WELL AS A PLATFORM FOR A JOINT COURSE OF ACTION OF ALL ANTIWAR FORCES.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries pit against the policy of escalating psychological warfare the consistent observance of the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and support all actions aimed at strengthening peace and understanding among nations.

However, in the present, exacerbated international situation, under the conditions of heightened aggressiveness by imperalism, the socialist states must show great vigilance and do everything essential to consolidate their defense capability. At the November session of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yuriy Andropov voiced the assurance that "THE DIFFICULTIES AND TENSION CHARACTERISTIC OF THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION CAN AND MUST BE OVERCOME." At the same time, he also pointed out that "we will not BESEECH THE IMPERIALISTS FOR PEACE. WE CAN DEFEND IT ONLY IF WE WILL RELY ON THE INVINCIBLE POTENTIAL OF THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES."

Experiences convince us that one cannot sit passively by and watch the war preparations of imperialism, including the attempts to escalate psychological warfare. The CPCZ and the government are therefore adopting measures necessary to enhance the country's defense capability and the Army's combat strength. Officers, political bodies, and party organizations are teaching Army members to be highly vigilant politically, prepared to defend the homeland and the gains of socialism, and responsible for the combat preparedness and readiness of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The basis of the education of Army members, as aware builders and defenders of the socialist homeland, is scientifically justified propaganda of Marxism-Leninism, closely linked with the life of the socialist society and with the policy of the CPCZ. Against the propaganda of brute force, hatred, hopelessness, and passivity, we pit the propaganda of revolutionary optimism and activity and strive to make every Army member correctly understand the essence of imperialism and the danger of its war preparations.

We regard ideological firmness and a clearcut class awareness of members of the Czechoslovak People's Army as the most important weapon against imperialist psychological warfare. We consider the following important words of Comrade Gustav Husak pronounced at the 16th CPCZ Congress to be binding also for the Army: EVERYONE'S CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIETY AS WELL AS THE ZEAL WITH WHICH HE FIGHTS FOR THE IDEALS OF SOCIALISM DEPENDS ON HOW WELL HE UNDERSTANDS THE RANGE AND THE COMPLEXITY OF THE PROBLEMS OUR SOCIETY MUST TACKLE AND ON HOW WELL HE CAN FIND ORIENTATION IN THAT WHICH IS HAPPENING IN THE WORLD."

In the years of building socialism, our party and our people have more than once had to face up to the fierce attacks of imperialism. We have always been marching unshakably forward and overcoming even the greatest obstacles. All the more are the attempts to prevent our further advance today -- when we are building an advanced socialist society and when there is a powerful community of socialist countries -- doomed to fail. Ardent, active patriotism, profound internationalist feelings, and hatred for everyone and everything that endangers our nations' life in peace -- that is the most reliable dam against which all attempts of hostile propaganda to upset the moral and political unity of our army will crash.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION RECEIVED IN PRAGUE

Discussion With Assembly Members

LD031110 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Richard Nejezchleb, deputy chairman of the Chamber of the People and chairman of its Foreign Affairs Committee, and Vladimir Vedra, deputy chairman of the Chamber of the Nations and chairman of its Defense and Security Committee, and other deputies of the Federal Assembly today received a delegation of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives led by Melvin Price, chairman of the Armed Services Committee. The delegation is on a brief unofficial visit in Prague. In a conversation, they discussed topical international questions, above all, disarmament and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Meeting With Chnoupek

LD032229 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received the group of U.S. congressmen headed by Melvin Price, chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, in Prague today. They evaluated some issues of Czechoslovak-U.S. relations and the reasons for their stagnation. They paid particular attention to exchanging views on the current complicated situation in the world.

Comrade Chnoupek explained the content of the peace initiatives of the Warsaw Pact countries to the U.S. congressmen. He emphasized in particular the need to achieve progress in the areas of limiting and halting armaments and of disarmament on the basis of principles of equality and equal security. He said that Czechoslovakia totally supports the recent statement of the Soviet Government and fully backs the measures for safeguarding the security of the USSR and its allies.

Chnoupek Remarks on NATO Plans

LD041037 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received in Prague a group of U.S. congressmen headed by Melvin Price, chairman of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee. They evaluated Czechoslovak-U.S. relations, the causes of their stagnation and paid particular attention to an exchange of views on the current world situation. Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed Czechoslovakia's alarm over NATO plans and said that the NATO effort to gain military superiority in the world was hopeless. He also said that there were possibilities to halt aggravation of the situation and that they should be utilized.

USSR DEPUTY PREMIER ANTONOV DEPARTS 28 MAY

AU311331 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 83 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who participated in Prague at the Fifth Session of Plenipotentiaries of the CSSR and USSR Governments for Cooperation in Developing Czechoslovak Nuclear Engineering up to 1990, left for home on Saturday. At Ruzyne Airport he was seen off by CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle and other representatives. Aleksandr Botvin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

KAPEK, SFRY'S STAMBOLIC SIGN PROTOCOL

LD031421 Prague CTK in English 1252 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Prague -- The Czechoslovak and Yugoslav Communist Party organizations in Prague and Belgrade signed here a protocol on cooperation and exchange of experiences Friday, at the close of the visit of a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia city committee in Belgrade to Czechoslovakia.

The document was signed by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and chief secretary of the party city committee in Prague, Antonin Kapek, and by Chairman of the Belgrade party committee, Ivan Stambolic

The two party organizations will intensify their contacts in party affairs, in the training of officials and exchange of information on topical problems of the work of Communists in Prague and Belgrade.

Before the Yugoslav delegation's departure for home after the four-day visit, Ivan Stambolic told CETEKA meetings between leading officials of Communist party bodies of the two capitals already have a well-established tradition and help promote cooperation not only between the cities, but also between both nations.

Ivan Stambolic stated that unexploited possibilities exist above all in economic cooperation in which both sides take an interest, which should focus, in addition to the engineering and metallurgical industries, especially on the building industry. Joint action can also be taken in planning new construction in both capitals.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH LIBYA RATIFIED

LD051658 Prague CTK in English 1612 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli -- Ratification instruments to the Czechoslovak-Libyan Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, signed on September 9, 1982 were exchanged here yesterday between Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda and member of the People's Committee of the Office for Foreign Relations Muhammad Ahmad Barri. The treaty is an expression of the high level of cooperation between the two countries and of interest on both sides to expand it.

IRAQI TRADE MINISTER 'ALI CONTINUES VISIT

Received by Honecker

LD031526 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, today received Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, minister of trade of the Republic of Iraq for a friendly talk. At the center of the talk was common concern about the growth of international tension. Erich Honecker referred to the dangerous attempts by the United States to destroy the strategic balance of power and to revive unrealistic plans of hegemony in the world. To this end it interferes in the internal affairs of other states, organizes conspiracies, and introduces conflicts in various regions of the world. Imperialism's aggressive course is not only directed against the socialist community but also damages the peoples' interests.

The two sides emphasized the valuable contribution made by the Nonaligned Movement for peace and disarmament. In contrast, they condemned the continuing policy of aggression by Israel, supported by the United States, which has led to the further sharpening of the situation in the Middle East. U.S. policy aims at making the occupation of Arab territories permanent, splitting the Arab countries, and expanding its direct military presence. Erich Honecker emphasized that it is therefore all the more urgent to end the tragic conflict between the neighboring states Iraq and Iran as quickly as possible. Hasan 'Ali referred to Iraq's willingness to conclude an immediate cease-fire and to begin negotiations.

During the talk, Erich Honecker and Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri praised the mutually beneficial relations between the GDR and the Republic of Iraq.

Protocol Signed

LD031619 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1432 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin 3 Jun (ADN) -- The eighth meeting of the GDR-Iraq Permanent Committee for Economic, Scientific-Technological Cooperation ended in Berlin on Friday with the signing of a protocol. The document was signed by Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolution Command Council and trade minister of the Republic of Iraq.

Before his departure Hasan 'Ali expressed his thanks for the cordial reception in the GDR and expressed the satisfaction of the Iraqi delegation over the course of the talks with GDR representatives. He assessed the results as an important contribution toward strengthening bilateral relations.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT GIVES THANKS FOR SUPPORT

AU312033 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 May 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR], has conveyed the following message of gratitude to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council:

Very Esteemed Comrade:

I would like to sincerely thank you and to express my gratitude to the SED Central Committee, State Council, and the friendly GDR people for their friendly greetings on the SAR national holiday. At the same time, I would like to express our high appreciation

At the same time, I would like to express our high appreciation for your firm solidarity and support in our struggle against the imperialist and Zionist threat. We share in your conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries will develop further and consolidate for the mutual benefit of our two peoples.

Very esteemed comrade, please accept our best wishes for good health and happiness and for the further well-being of the GDR people.

PROTOCOL ON COOPERATION SIGNED WITH LIBYA

LD031818 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1629 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jun (ADN) -- The fifth meeting of the joint GDR-Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah commission ended in Berlin on Friday. Earlier the heads of the delegations of the two countries, Werner Buschmann, minister of light industry, and Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary for planning, signed a joint protocol. The two sides expressed their conviction that the results of the meeting will make an important contribution toward the continuous development of cooperation between the GDR and Libya. During its stay the Libyan delegation held talks with GDR ministries and visited industrial and agricultural enterprises.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ENDS SWEDEN VISIT

LD031550 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] The GDR People's Navy Delegation headed by Deputy Defense Minister Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, at the end of its visit to Sweden which lasted several days, was received today by the Swedish Defense Minister Anders Thunborg. During the friendly talk Admiral Ehm expressed thanks for the hospitality received and the opportunities of getting to know Sweden and her armed forces. The two sides assessed the visit as a contribution toward the further development of good-neighborly relations in the interest of the preservation of peace.

JAPANESE COMMUNISTS HOLD TALKS WITH HENNIG

AU311158 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 May 83 p 2

[Text] Tokyo (ADN) -- On Thursday Guenter Hennig, candidate of the Central Revision Commission of the SED and head of the Dietz Publishing House in Berlin, was received for a talk in Tokyo by the members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party Fumio Yamashita, head of the Department for Publishing Affairs at the Central Committee of the party, and Takashi Tsuda, head of the party publishing house Shin Nihon Shuppansha. The head of the Dietz Publishing House is staying in Japan for consultations concerning the publication of the Marx-Engels complete edition.

KLEIBER RECEIVES JAPANESE TRADE OFFICIAL

LD031843 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1648 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jun (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received for a talk today Hideo Watanabe, parliamentary deputy minister of the Ministry for International trade and Industry of Japan. Guenter Mittag praised the dynamic development of the manifold cooperation between the German Democratic Republic and Japan since the establishment of diplomatic relations 10 years ago.

He underlined the importance which the GDR attaches to further deepening these mutually beneficial relations as a notable example for fruitful cooperation between states with differing social orders.

During the meeting Hideo Watanabe expressed Japan's great interest in further developing trade and economic relations with the GDR which have experienced a significant upturn through the visit by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, to Japan in 1981. In this connection he assessed highly the much noted interview of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, published recently in NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN.

His visit to the GDR and the talks held strengthened him in his certainty that despite a tense international situation, a stable basis for cooperation has been created. It offers much scope for the constructive, further deepening of relations, especially in the area of trade and industrial-technological cooperation.

The meeting was attended by Secretary of State Gerhard Beil, chairman of the GDR-Japan economic committee, and Yuzuru Murakami, Japanese ambassador to the GDR.

COMMUNIQUE ON GREEK PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

LD252036 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 25 (MTI) -- A joint communique was issued in Budapest Wednesday on the official visit of Andreas Papandreou prime minister of the Republic of Greece, to Hungary from May 23 to 25, 1983 and on the Hungarian-Greek prime ministerial talks, which, as the document states, were conducted in the spirit of friendship and mutual respect.

Gyorgy Lazar and Andreas Papandreou expressed their satisfaction over the favourable development of inter-state relations and stressed their governments' readiness to further strengthen them.

The parties stressed the importance of high-level meetings and dialogues between the two countries and agreed on the continuation of this practice. They also agreed to maintain the political consultations between the two foreign ministries.

On bilateral economic relations, it was stated with satisfaction that the agreement on the promotion of economic, industrial and technical cooperation signed in 1980 and a long-term programme on the development of economic and technical-scientific cooperation of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Greece, signed by the two premiers during the visit, well serve the interests of the two countries and their peoples. They agreed that tourism should be encouraged and increased. Scientific and cultural cooperation was also regarded as important.

Discussing the repatriation of people of Greek extraction now living in Hungary, the Hungarian side confirmed that it would do its best to ease and speed up their return to Greece. Delegations of the two countries will soon meet to discuss issues on pensions and other social benefits. The Hungarian party confirmed that persons who regain their Greek citizenships will be allowed to live in Hungary.

The two prime ministers paid special attention to current international issues. The communique states that it was noted with satisfaction that the parties have identical or very close opinions on several issues, especially issues on peace, detente, security and cooperation in Europe and the world, and the promotion of international stability.

They expressed concern about the increasingly tense international situation and emphasized the obligation of states: to increase efforts in order to stop the deterioration of the international situation, to continue the policy of detente and thereby strengthen confidence, cooperation and respect, to solve debated issues exclusively by peaceful means, through negotiations and without the use or the threat of the use of force.

Paying special attention to the situation in Europe, Gyorgy Lazar and Andreas Papandreou pointed out the danger of accumulating weapons of mass-destruction, especially nuclear armament, and stated that the spirit of confidence has considerably lessened.

The parties agreed that the most important issue is to curb the arms race and, by making use of appropriate means, to lay the foundations of the spirit of confidence and to start general disarmament both in the fields of nuclear and conventional weapons under a strict and effective international control.

In this context both parties expressed their wish for a successful conclusion of the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks on the limitation of strategic armament and medium-range nuclear weapons.

The parties took a stand for the successful conclusion of the Vienna talks and underlined that it was necessary to continue the Madrid talks in a constructive spirit in order to arrive at a balanced and meaningful final document.

The two premiers were of the opinion that efforts aimed at the establishment of a nuclear-free region in the Balkan corresponded with the interests of every country on the Balkan and contributed to the improvement of the international atmosphere and to the gradual transformation of Europe into a nuclear-free continent.

The parties expressed concern over the protracted Cyprus crisis which endangers the peace and security of the region. They agreed that the withdrawal of every foreign force from the Republic of Cyprus is an essential precondition of the settlement of the crisis. They supported a lasting and just settlement based on the recognition of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-alliance of the Republic of Cyprus.

The two statesmen expressed deep anxiety over the fact that the situation in the Middle East remained extremely dangerous. They reaffirmed their countries' stand that a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement can only be achieved in the Middle East provided Israel withdraws from all Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, abandons its settlement policy and eliminates existing settlements, acknowledges the legitimate right of the Palestinian Arab people, including the right for self-government and the establishment of an independent state, and the right of every state of the region for internationally assured and guaranteed borders.

They believe that without the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, no solution can be achieved at talks on the settlement of the Palestinian issue.

Finally the joint communique stressed the full satisfaction of both premiers with the current talks and the conviction that the development of the mutually beneficial Hungarian-Greek relations will receive a further impetus.

Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou invited Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, for an official visit to Greece. The date of the visit will be set through diplomatic channels.

GASPAR, VERESS LEAVE FOR ILO, UNCTAD MEETINGS

LD051930 Budapest MTI in English 1935 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 5 (MTI) -- Today Sandor Gaspar, secretary-general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) and president of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), left for Geneva to attend the conference of the International Labor Organization (ILO) from June 6 to 11.

Led by Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, a Hungarian delegation left for Belgrade to participate in the session the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

ASSOCIATION OF JOURNALISTS HOLDS CONGRESS

Jaruzelski Attends Opening

LD031259 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpts] At the conference hall of the House of the Polish Teachers Union, a few minutes before 1000 all seats for delegates and guests of the First National Congress of the Association of Journalists of the PPR [SDPRL] were taken.

The deliberations were inaugurated by the delegate, senior editor Jerzy Kuryluk. He welcomed to the journalist forum the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Chairman of the ZSL Presidium Roman Malinowski, Chairman of the SD Presidium Edward Kowalczyk, as well as guests representing journalists associations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, the Soviet Union, and the International Journalists Association.

Next, editor Jerzy Kuryluk opened the congress. He said: We all hope that the deliberations of the congress will be conducted in an atmosphere of dignity and responsibility, that every speech -- even the most controversial -- should not go beyond the limits of tact and respect for the views of the opponent, that -- as our profession demands -- we should weigh every word, not get lost in detail, and reach out for essential issues which truly pervade our milieu.

We must be aware that we are building here together the future of journalism of People's Poland and Poland is a great thing. I declare the first congress of the SDPRL open. [applause]

Editor Wieslaw Bek was elected chairman of the congress. The congress is attended by 373 delegates, representing 5,375 association members, an organization fully representative of the journalist milieu. Today the majority, in fact over 70 per cent, of professional journalists are members.

As I speak a programmatic paper is being read by Chairman of the Provisional Central Board of the SDPRL Klemens Krzyzagorski. This afternoon the plenary debate is planned as well as speeches by foreign delegates.

Chairman Presents Report

LD0 2142 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Today in Warsaw at the first statute-programmatic congress delegates of the SDPRL assembled from the whole country.

The program report was made by Klemens Krzyzagorski, chairman of the SDPRL Provisional Main Board. He presented the origins of the association and its tasks in the present political and economic situation. He said:

[Begin Krzyzagorski recording] A not quite 100-strong group of founders of the association has implemented a program of building a political community of Polish journalists. No one can accuse us, and as far as we know no one is doing so any longer, of being different today than we were at the beginning; that we are hiding our far-reaching aims of activity either from the authorities in our country or from the still (?frustrated) creative intelligentsia of our country. Of course, we have received proposals of various social options, statutory concessions, radicalizations or liberalizations.

We always responded in the same way: If someone attacks our program principles we are ready to defend them with the strength of our whole growing organization. What are these principles? We formulated them, building the association at founding meetings of circles and branches, at meetings of the founding committee, at meetings of the Provisional Main Board and in our press organ, the monthly PRASA POLSKA.

We said: Pluralism of world outlook and a coalition character of the governing teams of the authorities does not mean that the Marxist-Leninist party is discarding its leading role in the state and in society today, or its historical role -- and by historical we mean yesterday, today, and tomorrow, especially tomorrow. Recognition of our organizational self-management was treated by us on the same level as recognition of the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party, and this was, this is, and this should be an irreducible condition of membership of our association.

We said: The Marxist-Leninist party is, in its essence, against the petrification of the social structure and manifestations of collective life. It is a party of the worker movement, a party of social change. Communism, Karl Marx wrote, is for us not a state which should be introduced, not an ideal by which reality should be guided. We call communism a real movement, which obliterates the present state. The (?conditions) of that movement emerge from the present premises -- end of quotation.

The contemporary duty of Polish journalists is thus the attentive recording and active co-creation of social change, for in this, after all, is expressed the political effectiveness of the program resolution of the ninth congress of our party; in it is realized the rebirth of our socialist nation, called, not most felicitously, renewal; in it the reflection matures about what set Poles at variance, but the accord of citizens crystallizes on the fundamental issues of our state; in it, social change, lies the essence of the economic reform, begun several times in Poland and never yet fulfilled.

It is a poor thought, the opinion that the reform of the system of management in Poland is just a question of the system of economic incentives which will automatically play their saving role. For a combination of many historic reasons the economic reform will not be given to us by economists, but its realization today demands (?self-reforms) of the behavior of citizens [word indistinct] it also demands (?of) our journalistic attitude-creating activity our professional presence everywhere where production [word indistinct] are (?fulfilled) and where an organization of the manufacturing process, which unites them, operates. Our market craves goods. Thus, it would not be a return to the situation prior to August to formulate the elementary postulate: These goods must be produced and they must be produced here in Poland with the hands of the Polish worker, craftsman, and peasant because this is the situation today. We have been forced to rely on ourselves. We have in our journalistic hands what Lenin called the propaganda of production, what was called in the sixties the literature of truth, what we defined, when founding the SDPRL as the restoration of the ethos of truth. [end recording]

Jaruzelski Addresses Delegates

LD031948 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1804 GMT 3 Jun 83

["Extensive excerpts" of speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski at the First National Congress of the Association of Journalists of the PPR on 3 June -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades, citizens, esteemed gathering: Thank you for your invitation to the Congress of Journalists of the PPR.

I am glad to be able to be with you today; many of the present delegates I know personally, or at least by name. Like most Poles I begin my working day with contact with the press. I try, time permitting, to follow current publications; I watch television news; and I listen, unfortunately not very often, to some radio broadcasts.

Your association was formed in a very difficult period for the country and you decided to stand together with those who undertook the burden of national salvation and to support those who work for it, to convince those who are lost and distrustful, and to fight those who because of blindness, or hatred of socialism, went into the wilderness of lawlessness, often even national treason. The decisive majority of Polish journalists adopted this difficult task, which requires moral courage and especially personal ideological involvement and real patriotism.

The attitude of a journalist, his talent, knowledge, and sense of responsibility are today, as always in difficult times, exceptionally highly valued. So it is now, while the struggle against the crisis is in progress, and the consequences of our course will be demonstrated not only by intentions but by irreversible facts, political, social, and material. The journalist meets his reader every day; he is the first to reach broad public opinion, but he is also the first to experience the results of a loss of trust. He is working in the foreground under increased psychological pressure, and not all are able to manage it, for it is simply a very difficult profession.

Most journalists found enough strength in themselves to put an end to squabbles among themselves and to look resolutely forward. Your association is an organization fully self-managed and fully democratic; as co-creator of social life it is indispensable for the development and consolidationof people's rule in Poland.

I take the opportunity to appeal to numerous people in this hall: PZPR members, you represent the party line not only in the press or on radio and television but also in editorial and professional circles. You are operating on the first line of the class front; the party expects you to represent the viewpoint of the working class; it particularly expects an active attitude -- let us not hesitate to call it an agitation attitude -- because journalism is not only a profession but also a vocation and responsible political duty.

The professional specialization of a journalist is not always directly linked with political topics. There are representatives here of the allied parties' press, the ZSL and SD; there are journalists from the press published by Christian groups, lay Catholics; and a considerable number of the congress delegates are nonparty people. We reckon that all members of the association, regardless of their outlooks, will create specific forms and examples of national accord, political culture, and wise [word indistict] in key issues for the nation.

The characteristic model of mass media took shape against the backdrop of the principles that go to make up the system in People's Poland. Periodicals and dailies enlarge on a variety of views for the reader. They present the problems of various communities. We shall give our recognition and respect to this variety which is of benefit to the public.

In the interests of the nation and the socialist state it will not, however, be possible to voice views which contradict the constitutional principles of the PPR. Denigration of socialism, casting asperations on its origins, questioning its prospects are not provided for in any social accord; likewise, we will oppose the pressure exerted by pseudoculture, contents which demoralize society.

Those who bewail the fact that the state performs the function of control in this area and those who give haughty advice would do well to ponder how socially harmful was the prewar gutter press, or unscrupulous publishing houses, or various minor periodicals that used to disseminate racial hatred and the poison of intolerance. Nor will it do any harm to take a look at the capitalist press from this angle.

Esteemed delegates, the resolution passed at the ninth congress is concerned with the duty to restore public opinion to its proper role. We are implementing this resolution. Among other things, institutions set up with this purpose in mind are monitoring the mood of the public, examining the views of various groups and communities. Their results are being put to ever better use. However, what is decisively important here is that journalists must have safeguarded access to information as well as conditions making it possible to have critical and polemical materials published, irrespective of the function of persons with whom these publications are concerned.

This postulate has come to occupy an important place in the work of the provisional management of the SDPRL. It is enough to monitor mass media to discover just how much has changed in Poland. Today no central body can pretend to be the embodiment of infallibility. The interest shown by public opinion has now spread to ministries which only a short time ago were beyond its range. There are, however, certain obstacles. Journalists, especially those from the provinces, still encounter obstacles as far as their access to information is concerned. Difficulties also occur as far as publication of critical materials is concerned.

I wish to state clearly that there will be no return to the times past. The minister, the chairman, the director, and the civil servant have no reason to shrink from informing the journalist about everything that does not fall within the category of state secrets.

On the contrary, they should account to the public for what they are doing, how they are doing it, and why they are doing it this way rather than any other way. We will break the reluctance to criticize and the information barriers which continually keep resurrecting themselves. The press act will be greatly helpful here.

I wish to authorize the management of your association to inform the Government Spokesman's Office of any and all irregularities in this area. Allow this, however. The government, too, will inform about cases -- which are, unfortunately, still rather frequent -- of ill thought-out or even irresponsible criticism which is not based on a sufficiently profound analysis of the problem. There also occur facts whereby corrections or concert replies to publicly-aired accusations fail to be published. The right to criticize must go hand in hand with the right to defend.

An extended sphere of freedom to criticize is thus linked with the need for an adequately refined sense of responsibility for words. In a struggle it is always necessary to consider both the choice of aims and means. Irrespective of his function in an editorial office, a journalist should at the same time be an activist, a spokesman for the public interest, and a defender of the superior reason of the socialist state. Almost each sentence printed in the Polish press is today picked at and torn to pieces by the gigantic propaganda staff abroad. This should not have a paralyzing effect but should be an incentive to wisely and critically evaluate everything that is at odds with the socialist model and contrary to the line of the ninth party congress.

We are not expecting adulation, admiration, or praise. Probably no one will ever need an uncritical press in Poland. This did the party and the government no good in the past. The press milieu and the whole community paid a high price.

Those gathered in this hall do not have to be convinced of the difficult circumstances in which the political leadership of the country, party echelons, and the state and economic administration are functioning today. This is all the more reason why we appreciate support on the part of the journalistic milieu. We thank you for this support.

In order to come out of the crisis, to make progress, it is often necessary to make ungrateful, unpopular decisions. We would like journalists to have enough courage and moral fiber to explain such decisions when necessary. Politics, as it has been repeated for years, is an art of exclusively feasible things. This elementary truth must be implanted in social awareness. Poland needs honest and courageous journalism and, above all, journalism that is deeply and jointly responsible for the fate of the country. He who demands that the journalist be only a sort of parrot understands little of the lesson of the end of the seventies. However, he who demands that all those who write in the press and appear on radio and television be able to voice solely their own individual theories and views is striving in practice to impoverish the status of the profession, to decrease its national function.

The journalist is an intermediary and an organizer in the process of the flow of information in society, he is the first joint creator of the link between the citizen and the authority. The authenticity and the durability of this link depend to a great extent on you.

It is the duty of the journalist to reflect public opinion. This does not mean an uncritical and superficial recording of what people say, because people say a great many things in Poland, but it means raising issues and problems which are really significant. Seeking genuine truth about society constitutes a complex process. There are as many truths as there are people, different groups, and circles and these truths have to be weighed and confronted with each other in the light of, and taking into account, the paramount interests of society as a whole. It is proof of false vision when the viewpoint of one small oppositionist group or another, or the bitter laments of those who have been disappointed are presented as the opinion of the entire working-class or even of society as a whole. It is also the duty of the journalist to join in the molding of public opinion of a responsible, socialist public awareness, as well as to struggle against rumors, myths, and oversimplifications and also against the ignorance of facts which manifests itself so frequently in our country. We have on our side an adequate number of arguments which cannot be refuted; there is no need to add to them but they should be daily expanded and freshly developed.

The instruments which the journalist uses in his work are indeed sharp; words, like the surgeon's lancet, may bring relief but, on the other hand, may also cause painful injury. It is a bitter joke that says that Poland is a country in which everyone speaks badly about everyone else. Our society is still sore and exhausted by the fever of the past period. It requires as much stern truth as ordinary human hope and confidence in its own resources. It is natural that it needs comfort after the conflicts and tensions. In full accord with facts today one can write and speak so as to raise the spirit [ku pokrzepieniu serc]. Polish reality does not need to be forcibly embellished; it is sufficiently rich to display examples which bode well and which inspire the conviction that we are capable of overcoming the present difficulties as well. The demagogy of pessimism and defeat sounds just as false as the propaganda of success did some time ago.

Let us have a careful look around: In the same conditions some people grumble and others get down to work, and the crisis does not deprive them of either their intelligence or their resourcefulness. This is what Poland is like today, but it must be better observed and presented more tellingly.

In this context it is worth referring to the basic instrument of public life: the Polish language. Journalists deal with it more often than any other professional group. Unfortunately it would be difficult to praise all your achievements in this area. Journalists have the particularly difficult obligation of taking care that the language does not belie the thoughts. Let the columns of our press, radio, and television finally lose the embarrassing grammatical mistakes, the distorted participles, and, primarily, the impoverished jargon which brings discredit to the richness and the beauty of the Polish language.

Esteemed gathering, Polish affairs do not take place in a vacuum. Our country has become a firing ground for confrontation, one of the main targets of the Washington crusade. It strives to ideologically mine the rear of an envisaged theater of military operations, to try out the effectiveness of propaganda war, to deepen the variance and the split of the Polish nation. Social calm, accord between the Poles, is the worst possible course of events from the viewpoint of the present Washington strategists. A weak Poland is a playing card. Poland strongly anchored in the socialist community, certain of its strengths and confident of the power of alliances, is a defeat for those who are planning to dismantle communism. That is why the line of action vis-a-vis our country is clear and logical: to threaten and to lay down conditions, to exacerbate and to isolate, to incite and to stupefy. Washington is echoed by the branch radios in Polish from Paris, London, and Bonn. This is understandable. However places an order for propaganda services and generously pays for them dictates the political content of the program. The instructions are as follows: to literally deride and negate everything that is born, happens, and develops in Poland.

Here is one of the latest examples: the test on the reform principles. The thinking man will see in it a manifestation of the new style of government. But the persons who discharge the duties of Poles at the Munich radio bureau present precisely this test as a specific defeat of the authorities, as proof that we are not capable of forming management cadres. The slogan -- a Pole can't do it -- is in force there 24 hours a day.

Extraordinary tasks for Polish journalism arise out of this unprecedented propaganda war. Most briefly, they can be defined as the need for national self-defense from an alien psychological invasion. In the face of it the existing differences must recede into the background. The stake is simply Poland.

It is said a few times a week on the other side of the ocean that the Government of the United States simply has no desires other than the freedom, happiness, and prosperity of the Polish nation. Only those whose naivete knows no bounds could actually come to believe this. The American nation, which made a significant contribution to the struggle against Hitlerite fascism, which spared no effort to wipe out Japanese militarism, this nation of outstanding creators of science and technology has for long enjoyed the sympathy of the Poles. But, after all, within that same nation exist forces which went as far as genocide in Vietnam, which established a system of inhuman exploitation in numerous Latin American countries, which cover up for each crime of the Israeli military clique, which lend their support to the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa. As far as these forces are concerned, Poland is merely a pawn on the chessboard and no more than that.

Let the United States and its allies in NATO speak out officially, publicly, and absolutely clearly in favor of our inalienable right to Wroclaw and Szczecin, in favor of the inviolability of the frontiers of the PPR which, despite all the pledges contained in the CSCE Final Act are again subject to open attacks on the Rhine.

Let the Government of the United States and other Western governments cease using subversive stations in order to interfere in our country's internal affairs. This is an inspearable part of their state policy towards Poland. Let them, at long last, withdraw the restrictions aimed against our country. They have already cost billions of dollars and it is the Polish nation that has to bear the cost. The time will come when we return to this issue.

Polish society changes fast, rejuvenates itself, teaches itself to meet new needs. Over the past few years it has experienced a great deal and been severely tested. The future will make greater and greater demands. What only yesterday was convincing, what seemed to be new and correct, today often loses its power to carry society along with it. It happens that it may be boring or a source of merriment. It is not enough today to be right and to be on the right side; one has to be able to present one's arguments, to disseminate them, to draw on new arguments. Life abounds with them.

The reader, spectator, and listener has become more inquisitive today, more sensitive to cliches and truisms. He demands reliable information and penetrating comment. In the journalist whom he trusts, in the newspaper which he buys, he looks, above all, for a competent and trustworthy discussion partner.

The tasks of the press front change according to needs. There is, however, one supreme imperative which never changes: the imperative of thinking in terms of the socialist state. Often in the past violent battles and great discussions rolled across the pages of the Polish press. There were cases when journalistic words evoked emotions, strengthened the feeling of unity, inspired harmonious efforts. At other times they became a poisoned weapon. May your words today light up the path towards the future of Poland, a difficult and thorny path but the only one which exists in reality. I wish most cordially that you feel of great social use, that you feel professional fulfillment and the conviction -- invaluable for a journalist -- that you serve a just cause. On behalf of the Central Committee and the government I wish you fruitful debates. [applause]

REPORT ON 27 MAY COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

AU011134 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28/29 May pp 1,2

[PAP report: "Council of Ministers in Session"]

[Excerpts] The Government Press Bureau reports: The 27 May session of the Council of Ministers examined the report on the implementation of the 1982 state budget and on the 1982 activities of the Polish National Bank, evaluated the state of safety and conditions of work, collective feeding and the system of rationed sales, and discussed problems of the water economy and the protection of the environment.

The finance ministers' report on the implementation of the state budget shows that in 1982 the national economy slowly and gradually recovered its ability to function normally. This process was stimulated by the implementation of the economic reform and the prices reform carried out at the beginning of 1982. These measures halted the process that continued to devastate the domestic market, overcame the slump in industrial production in the second half of 1982, and reduced the rate at which the national income was falling. Conditions were also created to improve the state's fiscal situation, but it was not possible to recover market equilibrium.

The complicated economic processes were reflected in the 1982 state budget, which showed a deficit of Z80.7 billion. This deficit is made up of the deficit of Z146.4 billion in the central budget and of the surpluses of Z65.7 billion in local budgets. The generally favorable, although still small, changes in the country's economic situation mirror the changes in the structure of incomes and expenditures of the state budget.

The share in the budget of payments by units of the socialized economy increased and accounted for almost 81 percent of all payments. At the same time, the share of the population's incomes went down considerably.

The increased payments by units of the socialized economy did not compensate for the increases in budgetary expenditures. Despite a difficult fiscal situation, a number of measures were carried out in the field of social protection. The previously announced wage increases were honored and retirement pensions were increased. This expenditure amounted to Z599 million or to 61.9 percent of the overall increase in budgetary expenditure.

The fiscal situation in 1982 showed some progress in normalizing the country's economic-fiscal conditions. Mainly because of price changes, the socialized enterprises regained their ability to support their own financing. Despite the budget deficit, these enterprises were able to use the mechanism of the economic reform.

The Council of Ministers adopted a resolution accepting the finance minister's report on the implementation of the 1982 state budget. It decided to submit this report to the Supreme Chamber of Control and to the Sejm and to instruct ministers and heads of the central offices to report to the Sejm commissions on the implementation of the individual items of the budget.

Imbalance was the feature of the money-market situation throughout 1982 and was mainly the result of the disproportion between rapidly growing incomes and market production in the previous years. This is why the population's cash incomes in 1982 exceeded the planned incomes by Z308 billion, but the population's expenditures were higher by only Z113.4 billion, which includes Z65.6 billion spent on goods. Wages and increasing social allowances had a decisive influence on the fact that the planned incomes were exceeded.

The difficult market situation made it necessary for the banks to intensify the population's incentive to save. Starting 1 January 1982 the interest rate was increased and on 31 January 1982 savings deposits were revalued. The balance sheet of the Polish National Bank showed a profit of Z131.4 billion.

The Council of Ministers criticized the state of collective feeding and instructed the minister of domestic trade and services to draw up a program of measures to improve the system of such feeding. These measures should include the intensified supervision and control by the economic units in charge of canteens and other places of collective feeding over the quality of food, the exploitation of production and service facilities, and overprice calculations.

The progressive stabilization of the country's socioeconomic situation has made it possible to greatly reduce the range of the rationed sales of staple foods. However, because of economic difficulties, especially because of the economic sanctions applied by some capitalist countries, it is necessary to maintain rationed sales of some goods, particularly meat and meat products, for a longer period of time.

Control checks have shown that despite various disciplinary measures, the basic principles of rationing are abused all too often. The most frequent abuse is the issuance of ration cards against regulations, the inadquate safeguarding of these cards at the points of issuance, and the incorrect accounting by outlets for the sales of rationed goods.

The Council of Ministers evaluated the state of work safety and conditions. The report submitted by the minister of labor, wages, and social affairs and by the state inspector of labor shows that the incidence of work accidents continues to be high. In 1982 there were 18 accidents and 539 days of absence from work per 1,000 workers. Disturbances in work organization, poor supervision, poor technical standards, lack of discipline in observing safety regulations, and poor training of workers in safety are the most frequent causes of accidents.

The present state of the country's water economy and the protection of the environment is unsatisfactory. The criticism of this state is based on the progressive pollution of underground and surface water, the debasement of plant and animal life, and the uncontrolled and often excessive use of underground water. This increases the shortage of water and the degradation of the natural environment. There is a general demand that the management of water and environmental protection be reformed. Such demands have been addressed to the government by Sejm commissions, social organizations, and scientific associations because the present arrangements by which the minister of administration, local economy, and environmental protection administers the protection of the environment and the water economy make it difficult to correctly solve the growing problems.

Following a comprehensive discussion, the 27 May session of the Council of Ministers adopted the proposal that the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy, and Environmental Protection should be transformed into the Ministry of Administration and Town and Country Planning. It also adopted the proposal to set up the Main Office of Environmental Protection and Water Economy. These changes will neither increase manpower in state administration nor boost budgetary expenditures. The two proposals will be submitted to the Sejm as bills.

BILL ON COUNCIL OF MINISTERS POWERS APPROVED

AU031620 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 May 83 p 4

[PAP report: "Council of Ministers Bill in the Making -- Talking to Professor Zygmunt Rybicki"]

[Excerpts] At one of its most recent sessions the Government Presidium examined and approved the bill on the Council of Ministers that will be submitted to the Sejm together with the bill on the top planning body.

As Professor Zygmunt Rybicki, under secretary of state of the Council of Ministers Office said when talking to your PAP reporter, the bill on the Council of Ministers will be the first legal act in Poland to be examined by the Sejm. It has been necessary to draw up this bill because of the crucial changes that have taken place in the country's socioeconomic life in the past few years and because these changes require that the enactments of the Constitution be developed. For example, the Constitutional Tribunal and the introduction of responsibility of members of the government before the Constitution are such changes. If these members are to account for their activities before the Constitutional Tribunal, then their powers must be accurately defined.

The Council of Ministers bill consists of 12 chapters. Its first part lists general regulations concerning the basic principles of performance of the Council of Ministers.

Article 1 states that the "Council of Ministers -- the Government of the PPR -- ensures as the supreme body of state administration that the socialist state and society continue to develop, that civic rights are protected, that citizens fulfill their duties vis-a-vis the state, and that the sovereignty, independence, security, and peace of the Polish people are constantly strengthened."

The definition of the range and forms of the government's performance is also of essential significance. In line with Article 5 of the bill, the Council of Ministers implements and lays down, as far as it is entitled to, the country's social and economic policy and defines in detail and coordinates the activities of ministers and other bodies subordinated to it. It also has the right to initiate new laws and to submit draft decrees to the State Council.

A separate chapter is devoted to the Government Presidium, whose performance has not been so extensively defined previously. The Constitution mentions the Government Presidium in only one sentence. The bill treats the Presidium as a body that prepares and organizes the work of the government and that, within its powers, may make decisions that are binding on the bodies of state administration. It is worth stressing that in line with the bill in question the Government Presidium will fulfill special functions. In many situations -- for example, during consultations on important legal acts or decisions -- the Presidium will be the first body that will evaluate such acts and decisions, which should help strengthen the control functions of the Council of Ministers vis-a-vis the administration and the economy.

The other chapters of the bill detail the powers and duties of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, vice premiers, and ministers. In connection with the principles of the economic reform it is worth paying attention to Article 20, especially to items 5 and 6, which state in general that within the limits of his legal power a minister supervises the state administrative bodies and other organizational units of the state. Implementing his powers and ensuring that his activities are consistent with state policy, a minister creates and liquidates organizational units, programs their work, is in charge of cadre policy, appoints and dismisses heads of organizational units, and may annul their decisions. He also evaluates and controls the performance, efficiency, economic effectiveness, and adherence to the laws of subordinate organizational units.

The list of specific matters dealt with by the bil on the Council of Ministers is much longer and contains many basic principles which will still require detailed treatment. This applies especially to the system of control in administration or the system of personnel measures. In general, the bill on the Council of Ministers sorts out and regulates many questions that were either solved on the principle of custom or other practices or which were settled by the resolutions of the Council of Ministers or by legal acts passed at a lower level.

KISZCZAK SPEAKS AT PRON EXECUTIVE MEETING

AU011027 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 May 83 p 2

[Report on speech by General Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs, during a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON): "We Are Joined by the Idea of National Unity, the Need To Overcome the Crisis, and the Duty To Protect the Socialist State", date and place not given]

[Text] During a meeting of the Executive Committee of the PRON National Council, Interior Minister Gen Div Czeslaw Kiszczak presented a report on the Current socio-

political situation in the country, the main dangers to security and public order, and also on the trends taking shape regarding these dangers. He stressed that informing as wide a cross-section of society as possible, especially its representative institutions and bodies, about the country's difficult political and economic problems and on the tasks facing the country and the planned ways of solving them, is an important feature of the conduct of the current state authorities and of the workstyle being introduced by Premier and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who attaches great importance to activity behind an open curtain. Bearing in mind the historic role PRON has to play, I feel obliged to inform this body, above everyone else, Gen Kiszczak said, for we are faced with one and the same aim: national unification, overcoming the crisis, protecting the socialist state and our fatherland against internal and external dangers, and eliminating the causes of the negative social phenomena which are continuing.

Next, Gen Kiszczak described the strategic and tactical goals of the attacks on Poland by some Western countries. These attacks involve the United States using Poland as a tool in its global policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community. The strategic goals remain unchanged, he stressed. The opponents' actions are concentrated on compromising the socialist system in the eyes of the world and on weakening and dismembering the Warsaw Pact, which is an incontestable guarantor of our borders and independence.

From the tactical point of view, Gen Kiszczak said, the activities of the Western countries are aimed at torpedoeing all constructive efforts which serve national accord and which are being undertaken in particular by individual PRON bodies. The aim of the Western countries is to create external and internal conditions necessary to lead to destabilization in Poland, maintain general social dissatisfaction, and encourage a climate of conflict by exerting influence on selected social groups. They repudiate all attempts to lead the country out of the crisis and try to counteract these attempts.

They are striving to introduce features which are destructive to the functioning of the administration and they are even trying to antagonize relations between individual bodies of authority. They are also aiming to disrupt relations between the state and the church to a maximum degreee. They render support and financial assistance to the political underground in Poland and are inspiring antisocialist forces in Poland and abroad to create terrorist-like groups capable of using physical violence against representatives of socialist authority.

Gen Kiszczak also pointed out that the following have been assigned primary roles in the implementation of these goals" first -- the domestic opposition, which consists of determined cadres and is assisted with Poland politically, materially, and financially; second -- centers of ideological subversion and hostile political emigre organizations, especially those which gather the latest emigration wave; and third -- Western secret services, especially intelligence services. The minister added that an important role here is being played by the Polish-language radio stations in the West, whose taks is to form a climate among Polish society that would make it easy to implement the strategic and tactical goals of our opponents. Gen Kiszczak stressed at the same time that the basic task these radio stations are performing is nevertheless the inspiration and coordination of opposition activities in Poland and any other activity of so-called conspiracy. The activity of these stations is supported by the Western mass media who, following the political guidelines of the broadcasting centers, tend to present a distorted picture of the situation in Poland.

Gen Kiszczak also pointed out that, knowing the emotional ties of a part of Polish society with the name "Solidarity," attempts have been made to use dissidents and extremist activists of this union residing abroad to open up branches of subversive centers, calling them offices and Solidarity committees, and rendering them comprehensive aid so that contacts with the political underground in Poland can be maintained and information, funds, printing and communications equipment, and hostile literature can be transferred to Poland through them, and so that the anti-government and anti-Polish actions undertaken at home and abroad can be coordinated. Charitable assistance is often used to support the domestic opposition.

Minister Kiszczak stated that there are now 13 so-called Solidarity committees and offices in the West that are fully organized. The role of coordinating the Solidarity structures abroad is played by the Coordinating Office, which has its seat in Brussels and which is officially financed by the largest American trade union headquarters. This trade union headquarters is decidedly rightwing and anticommunist, and has connections with the secret service. Next, Gen Kiszczak gave precise examples of material and financial aid given to these structures, and stressed that regardless of all the slogans being used by these structures, the truth is that they consciously remain in the employ of Western secret services whose tradition it is to use political refugees from the socialist countries in their activities.

Gen Kiszczak indicated that despite appearances, the Solidarity structures abroad are deeply split internally. Friction and rivalry concerning personnel and mainly concerning funds are going on inside them. Many of our compatriots abroad are showing great talent in cadging money, avoiding honest work, and inventing fiction which is accepted for real by their power-givers.

Further on in his speech Gen Kiszczak said that despite the obvious lack of success of the West's activities toward Poland, the Western states are not renouncing their aggressive policy toward Poland and the remaining socialist states.

Only the methods and forms of action are undergoing change. This is why, Gen Kiszczak said, our entire activity, including our passport policy, must prevent our state, economy, science, and culture from being drained of brains and healthy, professional hands for work. We are trying at the same time to make this policy more liberal as far as the country's economic and social situation allows. Gen Kiszczak pointed out that despite the expectations of the entire Polish people, the British Government refuses to have the remains of General Wladyslaw Sikorski shipped to Poland so that they can rest here beside other great Poles, and also refuses to set up a memorial to Gen Sikorski in Gibraltar, as if it wanted to erase the Gibraltar disaster from its memory. He used the above situation as an example of the West's hypocritical stance toward Poland.

Gen Kiszczak then gave a description of what is connected with the recently-observed considerable growth in the activity of espionage cells located inside the diplomatic and consular establishments of the main NATO states accredited to Poland. The activities of these are directly connected with Washington's aggressive line. This is confirmed by the inspirational and coordinating role played by the American Embassy toward the embassies of some other NATO states. He stressed that the activity of the hostile special services is calculated to deeply infiltrate our political, economic, and military situation, and to render multifaceted aid to the underground and to the opposition. The minister gave concrete examples of activities of subversion and infiltration.

The activity of some NATO states' military intelligence services has also sharpened recently, Gen Kiszczak said. In trying to infiltrate military installations, some attaches are misusing their diplomatic immunity, to say nothing of the fact that they behave arrogantly toward intervening Citizens' Militia officials, fail to react to the instructions of military patrols, and do not observe the road regulations in force near military installations and areas. The wide front of activity by intelligence centers presents the need for firm, and at the same time refined, counteractivity, Gen Kiszczak stressed. This counteractivity considerably reduces the danger posed by foreign intelligence toward important spheres of our country's life.

Czeslaw Kiszczak discussed the internal situation in Poland against the background of this entire domestic subversive and propaganda activity. He stressed at the same time that the opponent's strategic goal is distinct. Martial law has been and remains the chief obstacle in implementing this goal, hence the violent attack on the Military Council for National Salvation and the rigors of martial law. During the beginning of martial law, the main form of battle with the authorities was meant to be strikes and rallies. To these were added later the slogan of total boycott on any initiative put forward by the authorities, and finally came a boycott on persons and institutions supporting these initiatives. When people began to realize that the boycott method is too ineffective and insufficient, they began to spread a new slogan -- infiltration and exploiting all legal forms and structures for the sake of antistate activity.

The unsuccessful attempts at creating sudden mass protests and a general resistance movement made the internal opponent change tactics once again. Now the concept of a "long march" began to appear -- the establishment of an underground and so-called independent society composed of competing structures aloof to the legal forms of social life. This concept is meant to be implemented over a longer period of time and causes hostile activities to adapt themselves to any change in the political situation. Gen Kiszczak recalled that these are well-known matters, that he has spoken about them in the Sejm, and that since that time, the concept has undergone a few small changes; for example, boycotting is now regarded as a rather passive method. The slogan of boycott is being replaced by that of infiltration and domination. The targets of infiltration are meant to be, above all, the self-management bodies in plants and all socioprofessional organizations. However, the economic battle which is being postulated by the opponent is meant to make use of every available opportunity to disrupt production. The essence of the so-called economic battle by the opposition is to disrupt work, upset the work forces, and reduce productivity.

One has to say with the greatest regret, Gen Kiszczak said, that the slogans of the "renewal front" are getting through to cultural and opinion-forming circles with exceptionally great effect and on quite a wide scale. This is all the more disturbing since these circles exert real influence on the ways of thinking, emotions, moods, and opinions of the citizens, especially young people. Minister Kiszczak gave concrete examples of this in the academic community, where psychological and propaganda pressure, which is frequently applied, is designed to maintain the idea of boycott and of so-called internal emigration, with great harm to science, the teaching process, and the upbringing of the young generation which will replace us. Advisers, consultants, and authors of the propaganda concept of underground battle are still being recruited from intelligentsia circles, Gen Kiszczak pointed out, but they are fortunately small in number.

The minister also drew attention to the fact that the front of the boycott has been collapsing as the situation has been becoming normal, and that creative people and scientists have been returning from the "internal emigration" which is so unfortunate and so harmful to culture, science, art, and the nation.

The consistent and open policy of the authorities has had a significant role to play here. Good will and patience on the part of the authorities are not always appreciated, Gen Kiszczak said. To illustrate this, he described the talks between the state authorities and representatives of the chief administration of the Union of Polish Writers and of the Association of Polish Filmmakers, the situation in the community of applied artists, and of the changes taking place inside the actors' community.

Next C. Kiszczak tried to answer the question of what were the political adversary's motives for enforcing his concepts, despite his failures. One source of an answer to this question was the events during the first days of May of this year. The very preparations for actions to disturb the celebrations on 1 and 3 May were remarkable. As far back as mid-March the adversary began to promote extensive propaganda activities supported by the Western centers of subversion. An obvious increase in written propaganda, which promoted a boycott of May Day celebrations and preparations for counter-celebrations and for so-called independent demonstrations, took place. Appeals were made to attend the church rites en masse as a token of an unfriendly act vis-a-vis the power apparatus and efforts were made to involve the church in this. Extensive propaganda was made of the technical aspects of the organization of countermarches, the sites of assembly, the routes of marches, and the conduct of participants. Terror squads to fight the militia were organized. Despite all this, the adversary did not achieve his aims. He again suffered a great defeat and obtained the results that were out of proportion to the efforts he made. Nevertheless, various incidents took place in some urban areas at the instigation of the underground. The participation of workers in them was negligible. Only in Szczecin and Nowa Huta did some workers take part in the countermarches. However, Western propaganda viewed this participation through a magnifying glass. It is obvious, C. Kiszczak continued, that disturbing the process of stabilization at any price is the only real aim and result of the activities of our adversaries. They regard our common problems and national interest as a means to an end.

C. Kiszczak next remarked that there are many myths in circulation about a high incidence of martial law repression. The means of repression were used in great moderation. The data on 30 April 1983 shows that 353 persons were kept in prison for political offenses, that 232 persons were released temporarily, and that 176 were released conditionally before completing their sentences. The data on 12 May 1983 shows that the State Council examined the requests for clemency from 663 persons and exercised clemency in the case of 580 persons.

C. Kiszczak also said that since 13 December 1981 his ministry has eliminated a number of illegal organizations, various illegal structures, printing installations producing illegal literature, 25 illegal transmitters operated by the so-called Radio Solidarity, and two workshops producing radio equipment. It has also discovered and confiscated a large amount of handouts, periodicals, posters, and other illegal materials, which were prevented from being circulated.

C. Kiszczak then referred to the meeting, publicized by "Observator" of former activists and advisors of Solidarity and a number of former activists of the branch and autonomous trade unions and of the Polish Teachers' Union, that is, to a particular and not casual initiative of our adversaries. It was not casual because it was launched on the eve of the PRON Congress. This initiative was yet another attempt to compel us to return to the situation before 13 December 1981. Involving a number of representatives of the autonomous and branch trade unions and of the Polish Teachers' Union in this action was supposed to create the appearance that the initiative in question, which was sponsored by the well-known political players and manipulators, had a great range. This was expected to create legal conditions for promoting anti-Polish opposition activities.

Continuing to describe the domestic situation, C. Kiszczak dwelt on some aspects of the present state-church relations. He remarked once again that the power apparatus' policy toward the church is not and never was opportunist and seasonal and is not a tactical stratagem. We regard cooperation with the church a permanent element of state activities stemming from the conviction that together we can achieve a great deal for the good of our fatherland and people. We state with satisfaction that a decisive majority of bishops and priests do understand and support these aims and principles of the state policy vis-a-vis the church. It is true that only a few bishops and priests continue to create a typical dissonance. They are very active and regard the pulpit as a forum at which to present unfriendly and even hostile attitudes toward the state. The hostile centers in the West and the opposition groups in Poland, which are seeking with utmost premeditation to aggravate moods, to create divisions within our society, and to grossly attack the church leadership, continue to take advantage of this.

C. Kiszczak next discussed the visit of His Holiness John Paul II to our country, which is an issue of exceptional importance not only domestically, but internationally as well. The Ministry of Internal Affairs, he said, has the duty to ensure the pope's personal safety and law and order in the places he will visit. The necessary measures have been taken. The preparations for the visit require enormous organizational and mobilizing work and the concentration of large forces and resources in certain places.

Continuing in this vein, Gen Kiszczak stressed that, unfortunately, the visit has also become an opportunity for the political adversary's special militancy. Long before the date of the visit was agreed a thesis had been propagated to the effect that the power apparatus was averse to the visit. Even a dreadful slander was formulated that the power apparatus might resort to a provocation in order to prevent the visit. However, the facts are merciless, the minister stated. The day of 16 June is coming closer and closer. In this connection other theses are beginning to be promoted and views propagated that the power apparatus is the side that is most interested in the papal visit.

C. Kiszczak expressed his gratification with the fact that large sections of the clergy correctly understand this situation and the duties resulting from it.

Gen Kiszczak devoted a large part of his speech to the activities of his ministry to the problem of the official discipline of the functionaries. This problem has created many myths, legends, and false views which continued to circulate in the not very distant past and which are still being propagated with great militancy. C. Kiszczak presented the truthful position in this regard in order to counter these views. The functionaries have no special privileges. Their housing difficulties are no less than those of other professional communities. Their salaries are relatively low, especially in view of the irregular working time of several hours and the hardships of service. The recently growing accusations leveled against the ministry that it abuses its powers, including abuses against the physical immunity of citizens, are a downright lie and arrant nonsense. C. Kiszczak recalled that at the beginning of martial law the so-called well-informed sources, including Western radio stations and press, told tales of tens and even of hundreds of thousands of internees being kept in the open, being doused with water in sub-zero temperatures, and being subjected to other kinds of sophisticated physical and mental torture and hardship. All this had made a certain imprint on the minds of the people and has distorted the image of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

C. Kiszczak then reported on the situation on the basis of an analysis of the citizens' complaints addressed to his ministry and its organizational units. Last year during martial law 992 complainst were registered against militia functionaries for having abused their powers. This was the lowest number of complaints registered in the past 5 years.

The thorough investigations, including the prosecutor's investigations, into these complaints proved that 83 percent of the militia functionaries' activities and use of force were consistent with the regulations and with the given circumstances. Some 17 percent of the complaints were justified. Last year the prosecuting bodies, C. Kiszczak said, instituted -- mostly on their own initiative -- 536 proceedings against the functionaries of the militia and security service. There were 96 proceedings for crimes for profit, 124 for crimes against life and limb, 158 for traffic crimes, 31 for the loss or the unjustified use of weapons, and 127 for other crimes. The courts have sentenced 105 functionaries to absolute imprisonment and 97 functionaries to conditional imprisonment. Some 207 functionaries were expelled or released by the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The issue of using direct force, C. Kiszczak stated, is regulated in every detail by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Every case must be described in detail in the necessary documents and every signal received from the people about irregularities in this connection is carefully examined. The negative aspects of our work, he added, are not "taboo." We are conscious of the fact, he said, that it is impossible for any community and professional group to completely avoid errors, failures, and even actions dictated by bad will. But we should know that the pressure and the various activities and attitudes encountered by our functionaries and their families -- such activities and attitudes make their work difficult -- negatively influence their mental condition and are at times responsible for nervous reaction. This is an enormous complex of issues, which should be examined in all their complexity and variety.

Expressing his profound regret, C. Kiszczak reported at length to the Executive Committee of the PRON National Council on the circumstances -- as ascertained up to now -- of Grzegorz Przemyk's death and assured it that the public will be informed by the prosecutor of the results of the investigations. He also described the incident that took place in Warsaw on 3 May in the area adjoining St Martin's Church. The incident is being investigated by the prosecutor.

C. Kiszczak also reported on other cases now under investigation. These cases are known to the public from communiques and press reports.

C. Kiszczak devoted the concluding part of his speech to a number of issues concerning common and economic crimes and stressed that the favorable fact of halting an increase in criminality in 1982 is continuing and that the militancy of the militia in uncovering economic crimes is increasing. This helps maintain social calm and the normal functioning of administrative, self-government, and economic structures. Despite these improvements, he said, the public and we are not satisfied with this state of affairs.

Minister C. Kiszczak also described preventive-control activities and the activities that involve increasing social forces and the functionaries of the state administration, who are obliged to cooperate. Insofar as the long-term prospects of militia performance are concerned we attach basic importance to the most extensive possible activities to protect society and to prevent crimes. Further improvements in the state of law and order depend on the commitment of all the people and on an increase in their legal and civic consciousness.

Last year the militia functionaries held over 2,500 meetings with local social groups and professional communities. These meetings helped to recreate partnerlike relations, to restore society's trust in and acceptance of the militia's hard work, and to do away with the isolation of the law-keeping forces in combating the most dangerous forms of social ills. We are extremely pleased with the fact, C. Kiszczak said in conclusion, that the PRON committees have organized many such meetings. We have already registered a number of positive results of such meetings. Our activities continue to encounter with increasing frequency the public's disinterested and extremely valuable assistance. C. Kiszczak expressed the conviction that PRON will also make an important contribution to this socially important sector.

ADDITIONS TO PAP SUMMARY OF ORZECHOWSKI SPEECH

The follwoing additions to the item headlined "Summary of Orzechowski Speech" published in the 1 June Easter Europe DAILY REPORT, pages G 22-G 24, are supplied by TRYBUNA LUDU of 1 June:

Page G 22, last paragraph, lines four and five read: "...the deep socio-economic crisis." (supplying indistinct word "crisis")

Page G 23, after paragraph two, TRYBUNA LUDU adds:

The Central Committee secretary continued by saying that at the dawn of the class workers' movement, its alpha and omega was the conviction that the existence of a revolutionary vanguard, a party imparting knowledge of revolution goals and paths to the consciousness of the proletariat and organizing workers on the basis of their class interests was the condition necessary for the workers' class to fulfill its historic mission."

Moving on to....(supplying additional passage)

Paragraph three, lines three and four reads: "...of justice, the love of freedom, respect...." (supplying indistinct word "love")

Paragraph six, lines four and five read: "...the movement in 1948 on the basis...." (supplying date "1948")

Same paragraph, line six reads: "...possible to overcome reformism and opportunism, which...." (supplying indistinct word "Reformism")

Paragraph seven, line one reads: "... next that the past and traditions have...." (supplying indistinct word "past")

Page G 24, next to last line to end of paragraph reads: "...about proletarian internationalism and the international solidarity of the workers' class which is the result of a unity of goals and strivings." (rephrasing and supplying indistinct words)

REPORT ON PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL PRICE INCREASES

LD031829 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Economic profitability of agricultural production, higher prices for some production means, higher procurement prices, and also the effect of these changes in retail prices are the topics of a press conference at the Government Press Office.

It was said that consultations are in progress now in rural communities on the proposed changes in the procurement price for plant and animal products presented by the Ministry of Agriculture. In general, it proposes to increase the procurement price of crops sold within the framework of contracts in order to ensure firm bonds between farmers and the agricultural and food industry. The proposal contains 11 points. The highest increase will be in the price of wheat, nearly 40 percent, and the lowest will be the rise in the price of milk, 6 percent more or less. These regulations aim to ensure equality between rural and urban incomes.

It was stated at the conference that the increase in the procurement prices for agricultural crops will not influence retail prices which are in force this year. They will be increased, after broad consultations, at the beginning of next year.

Price Affairs Minister Interviewed

AU031614 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 May 83 p 2

[Andrezej Kasperowicz interview with Minister of Price Affairs Zdzislaw Krasinski: "What Will Follow Increased Farm Produce Procurement Prices?"; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] In the past few days the draft of changes in the economic conditions of farm production was released for consultations. The draft includes increased procurement prices for basic farm produce. For example, the price of a quintal of rye and oats is to increase from Z1,440 to Z1,750 and of a kilogram of pork and beef by Z9 and Z8, respectively. Minister of Price Affairs Zdzislaw Krasinski told your PAP reporter about the reasons for and consequences of increases in farm produce procurement prices.

[Krasinski] The principles of stabilized farm policy, which were reaffirmed by the recent joint plenum of the PZPR and the ZSL, are intended to ensure the profitability of farm production and the conditions for its increase. The gist of these principles is to ensure that the rural population's profits from the sales of farm produce meet production costs, provide means to promote the development of farms, and encourages efforts to increase per hectare productivity. This is the only way to solve our food problems and to promote the country's self-sufficiency in food.

[Question] The average citizen is afraid that the increased farm produce procurement prices will be followed by increased retail prices for foodstuffs because the government has often stressed the need to maintain a close relationship between procurement and retail prices. How do you intend to solve this problem now?

[Answer] Certainly, increases in procurement prices will increase the already high costs of food production. It is true that the present subsidies for food economy are lower than in previous years, but they still exceed Z240 billion. This year we will spend almost Z190 billion to maintain the present food prices. The subsidies for dairy products, flour products, meat, sugar, vegetable fats, and fish are meant to protect ourliving standards. At the same time, farmers benefit by the subsidies for the production of fertilizers, industrial fodder, plant protection chemicals, and some farm services.

[Question] Does this mean that subsidies will be "intensified?"

[Answer] It is impossible to intensify subsidies for food production in the long run when the state budget is unbalanced. Nor do economic considerations allow the differences between food retail prices and farm produce procurement prices to increase.

Too excessive differences in this regard were not so long ago among the main reasons for a decreasing interest of small farms in livestock breeding, hindered increases in farm production, and were unfavorable to rational consumption. This is precisely why the relations between the procurement prices and the retail prices for food should be correct.

[Question] What are the necessary changes in retail prices?

[Answer] Our calculations show that the results of the consultations on the proposed increases in procurement prices will make it necessary to increase the retail price for bread by several zlotys and for meat and meat products by about 10 percent.

[Question] The new procurement prices will come into effect on 1 July. When will new retail prices come into effect?

[Answer] The government has stated that the prices for basic foodstuffs will not be changed in 1983. In this way we want to curb the increases in the cost of living of real incomes. This is why it is necessary to postpone the increase in food prices until 1 January 1984, even though the increases in the farm produce procurement prices should be accompanied by the necessary increases in food retail prices.

[Question] When will we be told about specific changes in food retail prices?

[Answer] We will not take anyone by surprise. The decisions on the new procurement prices will be made at the end of June 1983 on the strength of the results of the present consultations. We will present specific proposals on changes in food retail prices on the basis of the decisions on procurement prices. But let no one have any fears in this connection because retail price increases will be small. Our main concern is to increase farm production. The more the farmers produce the easier our lives will be.

WAJDA, CINEMATOGRAPHERS PRESIDIUM RESIGN

LD052124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] The main board of the suspended Polish Filmmakers Association [SFP] has held a session in Warsaw. The board accepted the resignation of the Presidium of the SFP main board headed by Andrzej Wajda and proposed that a general congress of the association be held before 30 November this year.

URBANSKI SPEAKS ON CONSOLIDATING PARTY RANKS

AU031152 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Jun 83 p 7

[Speech by Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, during the 12th PZPR Central Committee plenum in Warsaw on 31 May]

[Text] Party control commissions have been actively supporting the process of ... strengthening the party. The Central Party Control Commission's full attention is and will be concentrated on consolidating the party ranks by means of its activity and by encouraging greater discipline and activity among party members in implementing the programmatic line of the ninth congress and the current resolutions of the Central Committee.

The party control commissions have played a significant role in cleaning up the party ranks as regards people ideologically and politically alien to us, demoralized people, and those who let the party down during its most difficult time. Decisions made by the commissions have had an important influence on activating a range of party organizations.

Last year party control commissions examined over 26,000 matters concerning party members and gave over 12,500 warning talks. A positive feature in the party cleanup process is the fact that primary party organizations in 1982 made an increasingly greater number of decisions to expel people from the party, espcially for holding ideologically alien views or for not having correct moral attitudes. This is a correct trend and one which clearly shows that the primary party organizations are becoming stronger.

During the period of great ideological and political vacillation, the activity of party control commissions was concentrated, above all, on the ideological and political issue of the uniformity of party members' attitudes and on counteracting anything that weakens the party's unity. Over 60 percent of the expulsions and 46 percent of the party sanctions decreed by the commissions last year were the result of violations of ideological and political principles.

This does not mean in the least that we are less sensitive to any infringements of ethical and legal norms by some party members. Severe party sanctions were applied for this kind of misdemeanor, as well as for proven cases of wastefulness and failure to observe professional discipline. Last year, control commissions expelled about 850 people from the party and fined over 1,300 for these reasons. In many cases, the commissions also recommended that the guilty person's party recommendation for holding a leadership post be withdrawn. These recommendations were indeed withdrawn in most cases.

Society is assessing our party, among other things, by the extent to which our statements concerning the observance of the principles of social justice and honesty are confirmed by the party's activity and especially by the attitudes of its members.

People say that the party is like its members. In the activity of the party control commissions, there will be no tolerating the pursuit of private interests, lack of honesty in performing professional duties, and arrogance toward the affairs of working people. Nevertheless, the more firmly party members react to all signs of evil and lawbreaking, the more effective the struggle for socialist social justice will be.

The current task facing the entire party is to protect the Marxist-Leninist unity of the views of its members. Life has shown that a lack of unity in views concerning fundamental party issues does not encourage efficient activity by the party. This unity of views must be conscious and must result from the conviction that the party's program, strategy, and tactics are correct. However, the greater the difficulties we have to overcome, the greater the need for people to be conscious of this unity.

As the Politburo report has correctly said, our party has defended its Marxist-Leninist identity during a sharp ideological battle. The activities of spokesmen presenting revisionist views or opportunistic, anarchistic, and defeatist attitudes have been especially dangerous to the party. These activities caused a great deal of ideological confusion in our ranks, undermined the party's ideological and organizational principles, and were really aimed at overpowering the party. Many supporters of this way of thinking were removed from our ranks mainly through the efforts of the control commissions; proceedings against some other comrades went no further than warning talks.

In the sharp political and ideological battle that is going on, one cannot rule out the influence and activation of both revisionist and dogmatic trends. Combating these trends is the duty of all party cells and organizations. As far as the Central Party Control Commission is concerned, I can say that we will make everyone wishing to violate our Marxist-Leninist party's statutory ideological and organizational principles face the consequences thereof, regardless of his services, length of employment or position -- and this we will do as we have done up to now.

I propose that work on strengthening the party's theoretical-scientific and training base be speeded up. I also see the need to consider and work out a homogeneous long-term concept behind the principles and methods of systematically propagating a scientific world outlook and publicizing progressive and lay thought.

A positive feature in party life is the increasingly effective control over the implementation of party resolutions. I suggest the following: Would it not be worthwhile to systematically organize control over the implementation of selected resolutions by party cells and organizations according to a separate plan and publicize the positive experience gained from this type of control throughout the party?

In the activity of the Central Party Control Commission, we are guided by the principle that party sanction should help a person reorient himself, understand the error he has made, and change his conduct. Unfortunately, some party organizations are not sufficiently interested in the attitude and situation of a comrade who has been penalized. These matters are often removed from social work. Some organizations ostentatiously avoid penalized comrades, and these people often encounter extra hardship at their place of work. Such conduct should not occur, for it negates the educational function of cadres.

In the current political situation, the opponent is making use of social and political demagogy, rumors, slander, and even provocation. His aim is to maintain excitement, nervousness, and political disorientation among society, as well as to sow doubts about the possibilities of overcoming the crisis. Using various insinuations, the opponent is also aiming to confuse the party, deprive its members of the will to act, and lower people's resistance to the hardships presented by the battle which is being fought.

I believe these efforts are in vain. We have overcome many difficulties since the ninth congress and the attitudes of party members have become more firm. Although there are fewer people in the party today, the party is more consolidated and more homogenous ideologically, politically, and organizationally.

GLEMP SPEAKS ON CHURCH'S ROLE AT CEREMONY

LD032028 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1415 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Yesterday, with the participation of the primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, central ceremonies of Corpus Christi were held in Warsaw. After the Holy Mass celebrated by Bishop Niziolek a procession was organized in which thousands of the faithful took part. It passed through the streets of the old city, stopping at four altars. The Warsaw ceremonies were also attended by Archbishop Achilles Silvestrini, secretary of the Council for Public Affairs of the church, who is staying Poland. At the conclusion of the ceremony at the last altar Archbishop Silvestrini and Cardinal Jozef Glemp spoke.

Referring to the Gospel of Corpus Christi Day about the feeding of the five thousand, Cardinal Glemp spoke about Jesus' concern for the hungry. The primate stressed that Jesus is now fulfilling this concern through the church, because it is the church's aim to share the Lord's bread, the Eucharist, and to meet man's spiritual needs. But the church must not refuse to help to gather our daily bread. An expression of the church's concern for the needy in Poland is the distribution of foreign gifts. Here the cardinal encouraged the faithful to be particularly grateful to God for the goodness of people, who for the sake of human and Christian unity deny themselves and share with us. Describing the difficulties experienced in the distribution of the great material aid given to Poland since 1981 through the church, the primate of Poland strongly emphasized that in this sphere there should be normalization, which would not only facilitate the operation of international charitable organizations and shape such organizations in Poland but would link the state communities in their efforts to emerge effectively from the crisis.

In his speech Cardinal Glemp said next that one of Poland's most urgent needs at present is agricultural development. The church is fully aware of it. Many episcopates in the world proposed a plan of aid in this sphere. Of course, the church in Poland by joining the aid of the episcopates must become an intermediary. The plan has been accepted with interest by the state authorities; many months have passed, and the plan is still the subject of interest. Here we must firmly reject accusations that while seeking aid for the population the church allegedly wished to consolidate and extend its influence. The church does not need this. The church cannot make apparent gestures in order to stress its presence among the people, because it is always with the people, for good or ill.

Next the primate of Poland considered the problem of social normalization in our country. He said: In addition to the painful cases of violations of human and civil dignity which still occur, we cannot fail to see positve symptoms. These painful events primarily include instances of discrimination against people for their attachment to the idea of unions not approved by the state. There have been specific objections to people, particularly young people, being beaten up to teach them a lesson. However, we hope with good reason that there will be no recurrence of such cases as the death of the boy, Grzegorz, which we know well. These words of Cardinal Glemp were received warmly by the faithful and were often interrupted by stormy applause.

Continuing his speech the primate stressed the signs which arouse hope in our homeland, such as the holy father's visit to Poland, his ensured security, and mass participation by the faithful. These promises have been consistently implemented by the state authorities despite numerous difficulties and with the participation of church representatives. The presence of our friend Archbishop Silvestrini, the holy father's representative, in our homeland is also a sign of normalization.

At the end of the Corpus Christi celebrations in Warsaw the primate blessed the capital and all the homeland with the holy sacrament.

ALMOST 14,000 TU ORGANIZATIONS REGISTERED

AU031738 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 May 83 p 2

[PAP report: "Almost 14,000 Plant Trade Union Organizations in Action"]

[Text] On 30 May a meeting of the members of advisory and consultative teams on trade union affairs from all the regions of the country took place in Warsaw.

The most important trends and problems which are occurring within the complicated process of rebuilding the trade union movement were discussed.

Courts have so far registered almost 14,000 trade union organizations at plants. Since the beginning of this year the number of new trade unions has been increasing slowly but surely. Applications to join the new unions are made by 300-400,000 people on average every month. However, interest in the idea of reviving the trade union movement varies in each branch, plant, or region. In several voivodships over 30 percent of those qualified to do so have joined the unions. Reactions to the new unions are also varied in certain branch organizations. In the steel industry there are, for instance, thousands of members in some plant organizations and barely a few hundred in others. Similar differences are occurring within the Polish Teachers Union's organizations which are now being revived. The majority of their members are teachers from elementary and technical schools.

The new unions are, above all, amassing workers who are directly involved in production and make up 70-80 percent of all union members. It is important that representatives from all the streams which formerly existed in the trade union movement take an active part in the unions. About 60-70 percent of those who have become involved in trade union work are nonparty people.

While examining the situation within the new unions we cannot overlook the negative trends. One of these is the insufficient participation of young people in the activities of the plant's bodies.

The involvement shown by secondary technical cadres or supervisors is also inadequate, while experience proves that decisions made by foremen have an important effect on entire workers' collectives. Negative instances of the bureaucratic or negligent way in which trade union members are treated by the administration of the state and the economy are also being noted. The participants of the meeting spoke frankly about what really happens when particular managements do not take union representatives into account, as well as about the attempts made at manipulating generally inexperienced union activists.

The activeness of the political underground is often increased by the indifference of the administration, a representative of the Wroclaw team said. The underground is still completely boycotting the new trade unions. New features are now becoming apparent in the political opponents' propaganda. A slogan, for example, which states that current solutions are temporary and not worth getting involved in, is being promoted. This theory is promoted by the somewhat casual attitude taken by part of the administration.

During the meeting Adam Zielinski, chairman of the Main Administrative Court, reported on the problems connected with setting up trade union structures at above factory levels. Stanislaw Grabrielski, director of the Social and Vocational Department of the PZPR Central Committee, took part in the discussions.

WALENTYNOWICZ CALLS FOR PASSIVE RESISTANCE

NC051720 Paris AFP in English 1653 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw, June 5 (AFP) -- One of the best known orators of the banned trade union Solidarity Anna Walentynowicz, today called on Poles to continue "passive resistance" against the country's military authorities but not "to demonstrate in the streets" or "to take up arms."

Speaking at a small village near here, Mrs Walentynowicz, a leading figure in the August 1980 strike movement in the Baltic port of Gdansk, which led to the founding of the independent trade union, stressed the importance of the forthcoming visit of Pope John Paul II as a chance for "moral rebirth" in Poland.

Mrs. Walentynowicz said Poles must watch for "provocations" during the Pontiff's visit.

She was interned when martial law was declared in December 1981 and later sentenced to a 15 months suspended prison term for allegedly organising strikes in the Gdansk shipyards.

Reiterating faith in the eventual success of the Solidarity movement, she said this would come about through "passive and moral resistance to authority."

Referring to the authorities, Mrs. Walentynowicz said they "must be pardoned" because "they were also Poles."

Meanwhile, tracts appeared in and around Warsaw announcing the time and frequency of a broadcast tomorrow night of the underground Radio Solidarity station. The radio last broadcast on April 30.

VATICAN'S SILVESTRINI CITED ON PAPAL VISIT

LD042243 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Pawel Wasilewski dispatch from Vatican City]

[Text] Archbishop Achille Silvestrini, secretary of the church's Public Affairs Council, that is to say, the Vatican's minister of foreign affairs, returned to the Vatican today following a week-long visit in our country. At Rome's Fumicino Airport Silvestrini was greeted by Archbishop Luigi Poggi, the papal nuncio at large and head of the Vatican group in charge of permanent working contacts between the Holy See and the Polish Government and by Emil Wojtaszek, PPR ambassador to Italy.

Jerzy Kuberski, head of the group in charge of permanent working contacts between the Polish Government and the Vatican and minister plenipotentiary, returned to Rome together with the secretary in charge of the church's public affairs.

Replying to journalists' questions, Archbishop Silvestrini stated that there is absolutely no doubt that the Polish visit of Pope John Paul II will take place on schedule and as planned. Preparations for the visit have entered a very advanced stage. It is universally expected with a great deal of enthusiasm. The program of the pope's visit to Poland, Archbishop Silvestrini said further, has long been known, and the Government-Episcopate joint commission has performed its task very well, finalizing all details.

Asked what is contained in the morning program for the final day of the pope's visit to Poland, Archbishop Silvestrini replied that on that day the pope will take a look at his homeland.

The secretary of the church's Public Affairs Council stated that attempts are being made in the West to create a veritable fable around that day, an atmosphere of some secrecy, whereas it will be just a normal day in the papal visit.

NEW YORK TIMES CITED ON JUNE PAPAL VISIT

Warsaw Report

LD042301 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Pawal Wasilewski dispatch from Vatican City]

[Text] Jas Gawronski's article in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which appeals to Pope John Paul II not to pay his visit to Poland, has caused a stir and amazement in circles close to the Vatican. All the more so because the Gawronski family is reputed to maintain close contacts with the Rome curia and in particular with the Polish clergymen working in the curia. Jas Gawronski himself, a former Italian television correspondent in Warsaw, is considered here to be an expert on Polish and Polish-Vatican affairs.

A Vatican Press Office spokesman, asked by a Polish radio and television correspondent for his opinion of Gawronski's article, stated that he cannot yet make a statement on this subject because he does not know its contents.

Jas Gawronski's article in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES should be viewed at the same level of propaganda as the recent reports from Warsaw by the ANSA correspondent about the duration of the pope's visit to Poland being reduced -- reports which were especially perfidious because the ANSA correspondent was citing circles of the Polish Episcopate for them. The question arises: what and whom are such articles and reports to serve? Especially considering the fact that previously, for many weeks, attempts were made to create the impression that his visit will not materialize because the Polish authorities oppose it.

The matter of the visit was settled long ago -- something which was reconfirmed today by Archbishop Silvestrini after his return from Poland. So today other methods are resorted to. It is characteristic that the article by the former Italian journalist with a Polish name, who is making a political career in the West European parliament, has appeared in the columns of an American periodical and not in one of the Italian dailies.

Receiving a group of American senators today, Pope John Paul II appealed to them not to lose sight of the global view of current events and to pay constant attention to the moral implication and consequences of their undertakings. These words of the pope should be noted specifically by Jas Gawronski.

PAP Report

LD041205 Warsaw PAP in English 1110 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Washington 3 Jun -- A significant article on the pope's coming visit to Poland appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES on June 2. The article was headlined 'John Paul Do Not Pay This Visit" and its author Jas Gawronski, member of the West European parliament on behalf of the Italian Republican Party and former correspondent of the Italian TV in Moscow, Warsaw and New York, writes already at the outset that the pope's second visit to Poland can turn out to be harmful and detrimental to the Polish nation, the church in Poland, the pope's prestige and to the values represented by the West.

Gawronski adds that in fact the visit seems to be useful chiefly to the Polish authorities and voices his fear that their expectations can become true, which means that the visit should bring results advantageous to the country and the Polish socialist state.

Under these circumstances, the author of THE NEW YORK TIMES article is convinced that the effects of John Paul II's arrival can be disadvantageous to the West. That is why Gawronski wrote in conclusion that one should pray for a miracle so that the pope can recall his visit.

PAP Washington correspondent Jerzy Gorski writes: The U.S. press has always closely followed the pope's pilgrimages and has always paid a lot of attention to them. However, it has never happened for this press to bear the pope ill will for wanting to make a pilgrimage wherever it could take place. As is known, the pope has visited many countries and those who so far have not been anything bad in the papal previous pilgrimages suddenly call on John Paul II to give up his pilgrimage to Poland.

Once can really be puzzled by the fact that the very same papers that almost everyday, and quite not long ago, deplored the fact that the pope cannot go to his native country, today carry articles viewing the pope's pilgrimage to Poland as a horrible evil.

Great must be hatred to everything that is in Poland to scare the pope with losing prestige because of the pilgrimage to his home country.

And great must also be the scare of some circles in the West over the announced papal pilgrimage to Poland if the author of the article in such a widely read and prestigious daily as the NEW YORK TIMES recommends prayers to recall John Paul II's visit.

One may disagree with the pope but this is no cause for reporting on him right away to God on this account.

U.S. DRAWING POLAND INTO WEST'S SPHERE

AU011350 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 May 83 p 6

[Ignacy Krasicki article: "The Goals of the Anticommunist Crusade": passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] THE BASIC AIM OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN'S ANTICOMMUNIST CRUSADE IS TO ACHIEVE A DIRECT CARRY-OVER OF IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES AND CONFLICTS TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

It is a crusade which is attempting to impose an ultraconservative and subversive view of the development of mankind on the world in an anachronistic way, and one which is primarily designed to restore or consolidate the hegemonic position of the United States. It is, therefore, under the pretext of "suppressing" the revolutionary ideology and the progressive changes taking place in various countries and even "liberating" them from the influence of the USSR and socialist trends, that the United States is striving to undermine the relative balance of nuclear powers and to speed up the arms race and obtain military supremacy over the countries of the Warsaw Pact.

THE GLOBAL ANTICOMMUNISM WHICH IS THE BASIC TOOL OF UNITED STATES' EXPANSIONISM IS AIMING TO SMOOTH OUT THE DIFFERENCES, DIVISIONS, AND INTERNAL CONFLICTS WHICH ARISEN IN THE WESTERN WORLD.

THE U.S. IS, THEREFORE, ATTEMPTING TO IMPOSE ITS "HARD-LINE" ANTICOMMUNIST AND ANTI-SOVIET COURSE ON OTHER NATO MEMBER COUNTRIES IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER THE CONSERVATIVES ARE IN POWER IN THESE STATES (AS IN THE FRG AND GREAT BRITAIN) OR THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS (AS IN FRANCE, SWEDEN AND SPAIN).

The manifestations of these measures are apparent in the CDU-CSU-dominated policy of West Germany, which has announced the forthcoming deployment of Pershing or cruise missiles in the FRG. But this very same trend is evident in a France which is ruled by socialists and which is party to hostile acts toward the USSR and Poland, or in a social democratic Sweden which has recently been subject to a cleverly fanned anti-Soviet hysteria based on the scandal created around the mystery submarines which had allegedly penetrated Scandinavian military waters.

AS FAR AS POLAND IS CONCERNED, THE PLANS AND GOALS OF REAGAN'S ANTICOMMUNIST CRUSADE ARE PARTICULARLY TRANSPARENT AND OBVIOUS. THE AGGRESSIVE PROPAGANDA WHICH HAS BEEN AMASSED AGAINST OUR COUNTRY IS ONLY ONE OF THE PARTICULARLY OBVIOUS FEATURES OF THE GLOBAL ACTIVITIES AIMED AT DESTABILIZING POLAND. The economic blackmail, dictating the way Poles should develop their own country and its political system and most of all, the unveiled attempts to create a widespread outburst which is supposed to undermine the unity and cohesion of the socialist community are all the products of the official course which has matured in and been enforced by Washington.

Washington's anticommunist policy is being intensified and its activities are being accelerated prior to the June visit of Pope John Paul II and as a result of the difficulties which our country has been experiencing. Their aim is to integrate all the forces which are hostile or unfriendly toward socialism or the Soviet Union in such a way as to allow the undermined spirits of the people and the false hopes which have been created by antisocialist forces to cancel out the achievements made under martial law or contribute at any given time to a reversal in Poland's internal situation and thus in the very heart of the socialist community so as to benefit the United States.

This last U.S. attempt was discussed during the recent conference of leading NATO politicians in Portugal when much attention was dedicated to discussing the "evolutionary changes in the deployment of forces on the Western territories of the Bug" according to LE MONDE. HOWEVER, THE POINT IS THAT AS A RESULT OF THE DEFEATS THE UNITED STATES EXPERIENCED DURING THE PAST YEARS, ESPECIALLY JUST AFTER 13 DECEMBER 1981, WASHINGTON'S ANTICOMMUNIST COURSE SUFFERED A SPECTACULAR FIASCO AND IS REVISING ITS PAST METHODS AND DRESSING ITS OLD AND SHABBY CONCEPTS IN THE GUISE OF NEW ONES.

The Yalta and Potsdam Agreements have allegedly lost their relevance and Poland will gradually be drawn into the West's sphere of economic and cultural influence. THESE ARE THE WAYS IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS NOT ONLY OPPOSING THE REAL AND SOCIALIST STABILIZATION OF POLAND'S INTERNAL SITUATION BUT, WHAT IS MORE IMPORTANT FOR THE U.S., TRYING TO WEAKEN THE ENTIRE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND UNDERMINE THE FRATERNAL RELATIONS BASED ON INTERNATIONALISM BETWEEN THE PPR AND THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER COUNTRIES FROM OUR CAMP.

The socialist community's communist and workers parties are fully aware of the consequences of the above threats and are working to oppose the Reagan anticommunist crusade.

A move against these attacking activities is the Prague declaration. It combines all the current measures being taken by the countries of the Warsaw Pact to consolidate their unity and the mutual defense of world peace, which has been threatened by the pro-war principles of the United States.

It is worth remembering that the cornerstone of this declaration, in relation to our community's foreign policy, is a thesis on the basis of which the states of real socialism separate the issues of ideology and international relations and have decided to resist an increase in the tension between East and West resulting from the conflicts and differences initiated by the class struggle in this area.

CZECHOWICZ ESCORTS USSR ENVOY ON LODZ VISIT

LD031812 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] At the invitation of the Lodz party committee Boris Aristov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Poland, stayed in Lodz. He met with Polish-Soviet Friendship Society executives and young people, and he laid flowers at the cemetery of Soviet soldiers.

Boris Aristov, accompanied by Tadeusz Czechowicz, visited the cotton industry enterprise named after Feliks Dzierzynski, which has been operating for 150 years, where Soviet looms are used and Soviet cotton is processed. Boris Aristov was interested in production results and the living conditions of the work force. The work of party organizations, workers' self-management, and first experiences of a new trade union were discussed. The guest then went to the construction site of the mothers memorial hospital.

BEJGER MEETS WITH BULGARIAN DELEGATION

LD060732 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Yesterday the secretariat of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee headed by Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the voivodship committee, met the Bulgarian delegation that is visiting the coastal region. Major General Mieczyslaw Cygan, the Gdansk voivoda, took part in the meeting. The Bulgarian visitors took a special interest in the program and activities of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and in the structure and functioning of the trade unions and of the youth movement. After meeting the leadership of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee the Bulgarian visitors went to the container terminal in Gdynia and the Komuna Paryska yard. In the afternoon the delegation from Varna met representatives of the Gdansk trade and craft industry circles to discuss offers for locally produced market goods.

CONTEMPORANUL ARTICLE REJECTS SOVIET WEEKLY'S CRITICISM

AU031345 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 3 Jun 83

["For a Creative Approach to Social Sciences in Keeping With Current Realities" -- AGERPRES Headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/6/1983 -- The magazine CONTEMPORANUL -- a weekly of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education of Romania -- prints on a whole page in its June 3 issue the article "For a Creative Approach to Social Sciences in Keeping With Current Realities" signed by Vasile Iota in response to the article "Class Approach or an Eclectic Theory of Factors" published by in the Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA (No. 16 of April 15, 1983) and signed by Eduard Bagramov.

Together with the article signed by its contributor (who published in CONTEMPORANUL of March 5, 1982 the article "Not Axiom-Theses but a Complex System of Criteria in Social Sciences"), the Romanian weekly also reproduces the full text of the article signed by the Soviet author.

Here is the article of reply printed by the Bucharest weekly.

Responsiblity and correctness in investigating and establishing the truth and debates of ideas among equal, fair partners, in an effort to explain the facts and phenomena under study, are prerequisites for the development of Marxist social sciences. It is gain of scientific socialism that the monopoly of truth can be claimed by no one, a fact virtually established by the founders of Marxism themselves, Marx clearly warning that: "We do not come before mankind as doctrinaires with a new principle: Here is the truth, kneel before it".

Constructive debates of ideas, leading to theoretical conclusions according to the new requirements of life, are even more necessary in our epoch of deep-going revolutionary transformations.

We are witnesses of a series of complex processes of socio-political development of the world, of deep-going revolutionary changes of a social and national character. A corresponding, truly dialectical approach to these phenomena and processes presupposes complex criteria that take account of all the factors behind them. Under like circumstances, the need for an analysis which should, as V.I. Lenin put it, "reflect the multilateral character of the material process in its unity" acquires special significance. Naturally, a scientific analysis conducted in this spirit does not imply a juxtaposition of criteria -- which would correspond to a simplifying, metaphysical outlook but tries to pinpoint the nature of each of these criteria, as well as the relationships among them.

Henceforth, in an attempt at making my contribution to the discussion of an important theoretical-methodological problem, I wrote the article "Not Axiom-Theses but a Complex System of Criteria in Social Sciences" for the magazine CONTEMPORANUL (published in its issue No. 10 of March 5, 1982). Undoubtedly, this brief article was aimed neither at exhaustively approaching the theme, nor at explaining all the notions employed. I laid particular stress on a factor which I find too often ignored or insufficiently emphasized in the analyses made by various Marxist researchers: the national-statal factor.

Could the emphasis placed on this criterion lead to the conclusion that the class criterion was ignored? We should have never raised like question had we not come across attempts at interpreting things in a tendentious manner. As a matter of fact, writing that article I did not omit to stress the fact that in a vast area of the world the class struggle and antagonistic contradictions continue to be a law of development, a decisive factor of history. The class struggle also governs the relations between the capitalist and socialist systems which reflect domination and the interests of the bourgeoisie and, respectively, the will and interests of the working class, therefore of antagonistic classes. Moreover, the class struggle is manifest, in various forms, in the field of interstate relations too, the confrontation between rich and poor countries being only an extention on an international scale of the classical struggle, described by Marx, between the rich and poor, between exploiters and the exploited, between oppressors and the oppressed. Underdevelopment is known to be the historical outcome of the exploitation and spoliation of some nations and peoples by others and the relations of inequality and inequity still persisting on a world plane widen the gaps between the rich and the poor and encourage the development of some countries and peoples at the expenses of others. The class struggle on an internal plane and the struggle for a radical change in international relations in the spirit of freedom, equality and equity are indissolubly linked to and conditional upon each other. This once again highlights the correlation between class and national-statal factors.

These are only a few arguments in support of the need to continuously improve the criteria we employ when examining our so complex epoch. That is why we cannot be confined to theses formulated many decades ago, to the so-called axiom-theses against which I rose in my article.

Recently, the Moscow weekly NOVOYE VREMYA (No. 16 of April 15, 1983) ran a commentary entitled "Class Approach or an Eclectic Theory of Factors?" signed by E. Bagramov, which dealt with the article I published more than a year ago. In opening his article, Bagramov says: "One of the favourite manoeuvres of the bourgeois theoreticians is the denial of the class character of the deep conflicts of the contemporary world", theoreticians who attempt "at braking social protest in the world by exacerbating national emotions." E.B. places the whole discussion of my article under the incidence of this bourgeois approach and reproaches that "the class criterion was replaced by the national one." Through like "favourite manoeuver" and eluding the elementary duty of arguing his assessments, the author tries to legitimate veritable ideological sentences. [sentence as received] Escalating the process, E. Bagramov does neither more nor less than placing me in the group of "bourgeois theoreticians". To this end, E. Bagramov found it necessary to distort the meaning of the text of my article, which he actually did, and in excess too, claiming I formulated an assessment to the effect that the socialist countries nurture "expansionist and neocolonialist aspirations, which are specific to imperialist states", an assessment which is entirely made up. Advancing along this line, Bagramov's article is strewn with most aggressive labellings.

However, let us leave the method, the procedure and the language aside and penetrate into the matter. What does Bagramov essentially hold? That an antinomy, a total incompatibility exists between class and national interests? He claims that national emotions, that is, patriotic feelings, "brake the growth of social protest in the world." In other words, with a view to encouraging the growth of social protest in the world, national emotions, namely patriotism and, in the last analysis, the peoples' fight for freedom, national independence and sovereignty, should be stifled. It is at least strange to find such a sociopolitical position in the writings of a Communist author.

Reproaching me that I consider the "national-statal criterion" to play a decisive role in the fate of mankind, Bagramov states that such a stand is conducive to "surrendering to the bourgeois-nationalistic conceptions". Is it fortuitously that the author takes the Marxist meaning of the concept of national for nationalism? Or is it his intention to do so and place me among the bourgeois ideologists? This abusive indentification of national with nationalism is part and parcel of an obsolete arsenal which seems to have become fashionable again. Any true Marxist knows that nationalism means unobservance of other peoples' legitimate rights to equality, independence, sovereignty and freedom, to say nothing about love and attachment to his own nation, about patriotism which run counter in no way to the proletariat's class interests and to international solidarity.

As a matter of fact, pleading for an attentive and prejudiceless analysis of real life, of history and its contemporary course in the light of a "national-statal criterion as well", I specified in my article in CONTEMPORANUL that "indeed, such an approach to the matter means neither ignorance nor minimization of the class criterion; this is and must be an important, basic criterion in the study of socioeconomic and political processes and phenomena".

Yet, Bagramov sententiously states: "In words, V. Iota does not give up the class criterion, he is only for a 'completion' of this criterion with the national one. Nevertheless, his stand means in fact an erosion of the proletariat's class position: It leads -- whether the author wants it or not -- to a surrender to the bourgeois-nationalistic conceptions".

I confess that it is completely ununderstandable for me why a publicist who claims to speak on behalf of the most authentic Marxism-Leninism is quite furious that history is understood in this "broader" sense -- as he banters -- and that my outlook on the contemporary age includes national changes, beside the social and class ones, and the national liberation fight.

In my opinion, the essence of the national-statal criterion consists in the theoretical and practical acknowledgement of the equal right of all nations and states -- whatever their size, power, development level or social system -- to free and independent existence, to equality and sovereignty, as well as the observance of each nation's right to decide its destinies by itself, without any outside interference. In a consistently scientific conception, in which both the national and the class interests are correctly understood and defined, the national-statal criterion and the national liberation fight against foreign domination are not and cannot be in contradiction with the demands of the class criterion, with the interests of the working class, of socialism and social progress; on the contrary, they are in harmony with them.

The basic categories I employ in my article -- social classes and nations -- are categories of an historical character. The class struggle, as is known, emerged at a given social development stage, and the national state -- in a period of bourgeoisie's ascent.

Having an historical character, these realities will inevitably disappear in certain sociohistorical conditions and that is why they should not be absolutized. Both class antagonisms and classes in general, in the perspective of the succession of the modes of production, will disappear from the stage of history. Nation will also disappear at a given time. However, as the objective social laws envisage, it plays today an important role and will last long, maybe in communism too, therefore even after the disappearance of classes. The proletariat, in its capacity as revolutionary class has always been the consistent defender of the interests of the nation it belongs to, and after winning power it assumes the entire historic responsibility for the destiny of the socialist nation. Even in the conditions in which the monopolistic circles of the bourgeoisie negate or reject the national feeling and act to promote cosmopolitan trends both in the economy and politics, and in ideology and culture, the working class is the social force that rises in defence of the nations' rights to sovereignty and independence, to self-reliant existence, and against foreign domination and oppression. Hence, it is but absurd to oppose the class struggle to the national liberation fight, to the struggle for independence and sovereignty, to the fight against imperialism and neocolonialism, against any form of foreign oppression.

E.B. also writes that the undersigned "imagines that such an approach (which ignores the national-statal criterion - E.N.) [presumably editorial note] would inevitably lead to minimizing and underestimating the role of the nation and of the national states, the principles of the international law in interstate relations. Unfortunately, such tendencies actually exist and are not only in my imagination. So, how can be the fact explained that Bagramov wonders: "Is it possible that the impetuous advance of the national liberation movement, the formation of more than 100 independent states could have so changed the look of the world as now the fight for national independence or, to put it as the author in CONTEMPORANUL did, the statal national criterion has acquired a decisive importance in the assessment of events?" Is it so difficult to understand that these radical historical processes have made the respect for the peoples' and states' national independence stringently topical? Whether E. Bagramov likes it or not, mankind's history is the history of the development of the forces of production and of social relations, the history of the class struggles, of the fights waged by the peoples and nations against foreign domination and oppression, for national liberation and self-reliant development, being marked by certain interstate relations, by the emergence and disappearance of empires, by the peoples' struggle for safeguarding their own being, their national being.

In his article, Bagramov also protests against the way in which the undersigned tried to grasp certain aspects of the shows of imperialism in international relations. I considered imperialism also as an expression of "a certain type of interstatal relation", the tendency of some states and of some great powers to exploit and oppress other countries and peoples, to violate their independence and sovereignty, to pursue a policy of strength and dictate in international relations". What are the mysterious ways whereby one can reach the conclusion that the disclosure of some characteristic features of the imperialist policy in the current stage in directed towards "undermining the international alliance of world socialism with the international working-class movement and with that of national liberation? For me, suchlike affirmations are ununderstandable.

The author sets an unenviable record in point of violation of the elementary demands of the logic of thinking and life when, posing as a spokesman authorized by all the Marxist-Leninists of the world, he sententiously writes that "the Marxist-Leninists will not accept, either in theory or in practice, the false conception on world's division into 'rich' and 'poor' countries as it puts back to back the world socialist system and the capitalist states that have drained so many riches from countries under the capitalist yoke" or that "the reactionary conception on 'rich' and 'poor' countries is meant to cripple the revolutionary influence of socialism on the national liberation movement".

Does Bagramov really not know that the existence of the rich and poor countries is a dramatic reality of the contemporary epoch, proved by statistical data, by terrible facts regarding the huge gaps which keep widening instead of being bridged. Secondly, according to what logic does the acknowledgement of the existence of poor and rich countries in today's world put the socialist countries and the capitalist countries back to back?

To label as "reactionary" the conception on world's division into rich and poor countries for the reason that the mere acknowledgement of reality would paralyze "the revolutionary influence of socialism on the national liberation movement" means to turn white into black, to dismiss from consideration, most superficially, not to say more, one of the most serious issues of the present-day world, of world social progress. Can the fact that the long colonial, imperialist domination is responsible, from an historical point of view, for this highly inequitable state of affairs justify its neglect, the attitude of indifference to the effort made for seeking solutions to eradicate underdevelopment as soon as possible? Is is so difficult to understand that while the gaps between the poor and rich countries widen -- and, unfortunately, they keep widening despite programmes regarding "development decades" -- contradictions, conflicts, international tension, the dange of war amplify? The orientation towards the establishment of a new international economic order which should put an end to the serious consequences of colonialism and neocolonialism, to the tendencies towards widening the economic gaps also aims at preventing the fundamental contradictions of the epoch from turning into conflagrations. I have the impression that B. lives in another world since he cannot see and understand the stringent realities of the contemporary world, the flagrant inequities among various states, the poverty, backwardness and underdevelopment in which scores upon scores of peoples, practically speaking the majority of the population of the globe, live. Thus B. is in the unenviable position of defender of the inequitable economic relations extant in the world today, of the current economic order which -- by the way -- even bourgeois circles consider as unacceptable, as sources of animosity, tension and international conflicts. Has B. not heard of the recent meeting of the non-aligned countries -- almost all of them developing countries -- held in New Delhi, of its resolutions- true warnings about the tragedy the poor peoples live? Does B. not know about these peoples' struggle in international bodies, the UN included, to safeguard and promote their legitimate rights and interest? Paradoxically, Bagramov seems not to have learned of the important political declaration of the Warsaw Treaty participating states gathered in Prague this year which reiterates "the stand in favor of a restructuring of the international economic relations on equitable and democratic bases, of the establishment of a new international economic order"?

We wonder: What does actually lead to crippling the revolutionary influence of socialism in the world? The grasping of the drama of underdevelopment and of the poor peoples' interests, the struggle for building a new international economic order. the acknowledgment of the crucial importance the eradication of underdevelopment has for the progress of the entire human kind? Or the neglect of these dramatic realities, the noncommitment to supporting the vital cause of these peoples, the very stupefying assessment that world's division into the rich and the poor is a reactionary thesis? The fight for the liquidation of world's division into the rich and the poor not only that does not annihilate or blur the class struggle, brake the peoples' rise against the imperialist and neocolonialist policy but stimulates the rallying of the huge world forces of progress and peace for building a better and more just world in conditions of peace and international collaboration.

The minimization of the struggle for national independence, the labelling as reactionary of conceptions that mirror realities of the present epoch, its contradictions, inclusive of the contradictions between the developed and the developing countries, especially when suchlike assessments are made by communist theoreticians, cause nothing but confusion, belittles the revolutionary influence of socialism on the national liberation movement.

The fact that B. has strange opinions, so to say, in disagreement with historical realities can be surprising but not inexplicable. But the fact is unacceptable that from his position B. incriminates, pronounces sentences, labels. And this is inadmissible. The prerequisite for the development of social sciences, of the revolutionary theory of scientific socialism in particular, is the exchange of opinions, the open, principled debate of questions, without blaming one another, with no one's pretending to have the monopoly of truth, or assuming the right to have the last word. Only an open discussion, observing the truth and the other's right to have an opinion can open the prospect to development, to the steady enrichment of theoretical thinking making it able to meet, more adequately, the demands of life, of social practice, the imperatives of historical progress.

CEAUSESCU CABLES ANDROPOV ON PELSHE'S DEATH

AU031021 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 June 83 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary:

In connection with the passing of Comrade Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, and former militant of the party and Soviet state, I want to extend sincere condolences to you and the CPSU Central Committee on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and on my own behalf.

I also want to ask you to convey all our compassion to the bereaved family.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General

SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION'S VISIT REPORTED

AU311232 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 26 and 27 May carry reports (200 and 450 words) on the visit to Romania of a Soviet parliamentary delegation led by I.E. Polyakov. The edition of 26 May carries on page 5 a 200-word report on the visit the delegation, led by "I.E. Polyakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, vice chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR" to the County of Vilcea 25 May. The Soviet guests are reported to have met with Comrade Teodor Coman, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Vilcea County People's Council, who briefed them on the county's socioeconomic development. The item reports that the Soviet guests laid a wreath at the monument to the Soviet heroes in Rimnicuy Vilcea, that they visited the chemical and wood processing combines in that town, and that they were given a luncheon by the chairman of the county people's council.

SCINTEIA on 27 May, page 5, carries a 450-word report on the visit the Soviet parliamentarians paid to the City of Sibiu 26 May. The delegation is reported to have conducted talks at the Sibiu County party committee and people's council.

The item notes that during their stay in Sibiu, the Soviet guests visited the Independenta enterprise, agricultural units, new housing quarters, historic and art monuments in Sibiu and laid a wreath at the cemetery of Soviet heroes.

It is also reported that during the Soviet guests' visit at the Independenta enterprise there was a meeting of Romanian-Soviet friendship and that the enterprise director Mihai Galdean and the first secretary of the Sibiu municipal party committee, Nicolae Spatar, the mayor of Sibiu, and delegation leader I.E. Polyakov took the floor, stressing their joint desire to deepen bilateral cooperation at various levels between the two countries. The report also notes that the speakers "stressed with satisfaction that relations between our parties, countries and peoples have fruitfully developed and diversified." They are also reported to have stressed the "decisive contribution made by Romanian-Soviet meetings and talks at the summit level" to the development of those relations and that "the development of relations between the Romanian and Soviet parliamentarians will contribute to strengthening friendship and to expanding cooperation between our countries and peoples."

ANDREI MEETS CUBA'S DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU031827 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 03/6/1983 -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei received Jorge Balanos Surez, deputy foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba.

On the occasion of the sides exchanged opinions on the stage attained by the Romanian-Cuban relations and the prospects of their development, and on international problems of mutual interest. During the interview the sides appreciated the ascending development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, in which the decisive part has been played by the interviews and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Fidel Castro Ruz. The sides expressed the joint wish to further expand the collaboration on multiple planes, the cooperation between Romania and Cuba in the international life, to the advantage of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism, peace and understanding throughout the world.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 3 JUN

AU031910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/6/1983 -- Upon the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, arrived in Bucharest on June 3.

At the Otopeni Airport the guest was welcomed by Petru Enache, alternative member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, and other officials. Present were Khalid al-Sheikh, permanent representative of the PLO to Bucharest, and other members of the representation.

Ceausescu Receives 'Arafat

AU041540 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today met with Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who has paid an official visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The meeting was attended by Comrades Petru Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee and vice president of the State Council, and Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs. Hani al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee, and (Nadela Mari), member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council were also present.

The RCP secretary general and the PLO Executive Committee chairman expressed particular satisfaction with this new meeting and the opportunity to continue the open and friendly dialogue on the Middle East situation, primarily the Palestinian problem and the Palestinian people's just cause in the light of recent developments and events in that area.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Yasir 'Arafat highly assessed the positive course of relations of close friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the one hand, and the PLO, on the other, as well as between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples. They expressed the determination to further expand these relations in the most diverse fields, in the spirit of understandings reached during high-level meetings. They stressed that this is in accordance with the interests and wishes of the Romanian and Palestinian peoples and with the great aspirations of contemporary mankind for cooperation, independence, and peace for all peoples.

During the talk the sides stressed the need to intensify efforts to attain a just and lasting overall peace in the Middle East on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, including from Arab Jerusalem, and the resolution of the Palestinian problem by recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state.

The sides also discussed the situation in Lebanon in the light of the latest developments in that country.

On behalf of the Palestinian people, the PLO and himself personally, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat warmly thanked the Romanian people, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the RCP, and the Romanian Government for their consistent support for the Palestinian people's just struggle to freely organize their life in accordance with their legitimate national wishes and aspirations and build their own independent state. Only thus can lasting peace and tranquility be established in that part of the world.

On this occasion, too, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the determination of the RCP and the Romanian Government and people to continue to contribute to and grant full political, diplomatic, material, and moral support to the just cause of the Palestinian people and to the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship and cordiality.

'Arafat Departs Bucharest 4 June

AU041831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/6/1983 -- At the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, paid an official visit to Romania.

Upon departure, the guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, other officials.

ANDREI TO VISIT TO IRAN 'FIRST HALF OF JUNE'

AU031826 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/6/1983 -- Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, will pay an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the first half of June 1983, upon the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of that country, Ali Akbar Velayati.

CEAUSESCU BEGINS WORKING VISIT IN TIMIS COUNTY

AU010817 Bucharest Domestic Service 0800 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] This morning Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, left for Timis County on a working visit. The party secretary general is accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrade Emil Bobu. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off at Otopeni Airport by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Ion Dinca, Ludovic Fazekas, Manea Manescu, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghea Pana, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Stefan Andrei, Miu Dobrescu, Petru Enache, Mihai Gere, Suzana Gadea, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Ion Ursu, and Richard Winter.

Upon arrival at Timisoara Airport, which was festively adorned, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was enthusiastically greeted by thousands of working people of Romanian, German Serbian, and other nationalities. The distinguished guests were warmly welcomed at the aircraft steps by Cornel Pacoste, first county party secretary.

The national anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania was played. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were given beautiful bunches of flowers. In keeping with the traditions of a great hospitality, they were also offered bread and salt. Many children were also present on this 1 June at the airport; they expressed gratitude to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu and voiced their love and profound thanks for the wonderful living and schooling conditions created for them.

Amid the applause and cheers of those present, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu boarded the presidential helicopter and took off for the first places they will visit. Further reports.

Ceausescu Returns from Visits

AU031730 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] This afternoon Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu returned to Bucharest from the working visits paid to Timis and Caras-Severin counties. On their arrival at Otopeni airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were met by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, Iosif Banc, Ludovic Fazekas, Alexandrina Gainuse, Petru Lupu, Manea Manescu, Constantin Olteanu, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Stefan Voitec, Stefan Andrei, Miu Dobrescu, Petru Enache, Mihai Gere, Suzana Gadea, Stefan Mocuta, Elena Nae, Ioan Totu, and Ion Ursu.

EAGLEBURGER INTERVIEWED BY BELGRADE RADIO

AU041550 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 4 Jun 83

["Exclusive interview" granted by Lawrence Eagleburger, under secretary in the U.S. Department of State, to Aleksandar Vlajkovic for Belgrade Radio "during his official visit to Yugoslavia in recent days;" all answers recorded in English with superimposed Serbo-Croatian translation read by Vlajkovic -- place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Eagleburger, we are now on the eve of the UNCTAD session in Belgrade. What does America expect from this great meeting?

[Answer] As regards the United States and what we hope for, I would say that a productive discussion is necessary between the developed countries and the developing world on how we can jointly ensure growth to enable us to emerge from the recession in which all of us now find ourselves. I must also say that I also hope that at the UNCTAD session the developing countries will show an understanding for the fact that there is no single solution which can bring about an improvement in the economic situation in the entire world, that this is a complicated problem, and that we must solve it through cooperation and not through confrontation.

I think that you will see that the United States is more than ready to discuss in detail all possible programs connected with the transfer of resources from North to South, if I may put it this way. In the same way I also hope that we ensure that all transferred resources will be used wisely -- that is, that they will be used to promote growth and not to further maintain inefficiency in some developing countries because this would mean that at the next UNCTAD session we would be compelled once again to talk about the same problems.

[Question] How does the U.S. Government appraise Yugoslav society's efforts to eliminate the current economic difficulties we are facing?

[Answer] I think the Dubrovnik meeting illustrated this. Both the American business world and the American Government have enormous respect for the measures which the Yugoslav Government and people have already taken in their efforts to master their own economic situation. I think that if you succeed in continuing along the road on which you have embarked, it is our quite firm and quite certain view that Yugoslavia can recover from this recession. We are ready, together with other countries, to cooperate and we think that it is important to bear in mind that no country alone can (overcome) the recession and that we can only do it by working together, all of us. But if every country is not ready to do what is needed in its internal affairs, then a recovery cannot be achieved.

[Question] Commodity trade between Yugoslavia and the United States is very unbalanced. This fact further limits our imports. How can Yugoslav exports to the American market be increased?

[Answer] The United States will concentrate much more on exporting high-technology products and services and will import many products which we once produced ourselves, for instance, products such as steel, basic industrial products, and many other things which we have also imported from Yugoslavia in the past. But the most important single fact in all this is that we Americans must better understand what is happening in our economy and Yugoslav exporters must also understand what is happening in our economy. Accordingly, the most important thing in this connection is a much better understanding of the market in order to know what we will be buying in the future.

[Question] What is American businessmens' biggest complaint about our producers and our exporters?

[Answer] My general impression is that the basic problem is product quality and, secondly, the methods by which the Yugoslav worker is motivated to devote himself fully to what he produces in order to deliver quality products. Together with this there are some other things. In this connection, I will mention furniture, which is a good example because you can produce goods at considerably lower production costs than we can and you can offer them at lower prices than we can buy them in other foreign markets.

[Question] And in conclusion, Mr Eagleburger, where else do you see possibilities for advancing the cooperation between our two countries?

[Answer] I think that the financial sphere is the most obvious in this connection. We have a longstanding and developed cooperation in the sphere of finance, and I think that this cooperation will continue in view of the state of our bilateral economic relations. I think that there is considerable room for improvement. I emphasize once again that we are now in a situation in which things are changing to such an extent that it is difficult to foresee where these possibilities are. But they exist and they depend both on the American and the Yugoslav side. They must devote their time to determining what is happening in the United States and quickly join in to utilize these changes. However, it is difficult to cite any specific examples at this time.

MATERIALS ON LEADERS ARRIVAL, UNCTAD SESSION

Spiljak Preview

LD031103 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0634 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, expressed the view that it was not unrealistic to expect accord to be reached at the forthcoming UNCTAD session in Belgrade on the need for joint action aimed at reviving the world economy.

In a statement to a Belgrade journal, ZURNAL EKSPORT, Mika Spiljak said that tremendous importance was being attached throughout the world to the Belgrade session of UNCTAD and consequently "should not be a routine session."

"This attitude," he stressed, "is primarily held by nonaligned and other developing countries, but also by many other countries in which there is increasing awareness of interdependence in development and the need for joint and coordinated action aimed both at reviving the world economy and the gradual elimination of the causes of the deep crisis in international economic relations.

"We are convinced that such international action should be focused on the problems of development and the profoundly unequal position of developing countries in all spheres of international relations. Opening the door wider to facilitate the development of the vast but currently suppressed human and material potentials of the majority of mankind is a prerequisite not only for the more stable economic future of all countries, but also -- we may say so freely -- for their life together in an atmosphere of greater security and more stable peace in the world.

"The agenda of the sixth UNCTAD contains some exceptionally complex questions, primarily in the raw materials field, in trade, and in monetary-financial relations."

"The international situation in which the conference is taking place does not in itself warrant excessive optimism. The feeling of deep anxiety which, one could say, is dominant in all countries, does not inspire visionary ideas. On the other hand, in some developed countries a thesis has lately gained prominence that the end of the recession is already in sight, that revival has in practice already begun and that in the course of time it will reach other countries as well, including developing countries. It goes without saying that no one can possibly be against the revival of the world economy, however, developing countries fear that the premature announcement of better times conceals what is in fact resistance to the adoption of energetic measures on an international scale. If the revival has begun, so much the better. We are convinced, however, that no spontaneous change in the economic situation can lead to overcoming the global crisis in the world economy or fundamentally improve the extremely difficult position of developing countries. Consequently, any revival of production -- if the above-mentioned forecasts prove to be well-founded -- should represent additional encouragement to joint action without which any recovery of the world economy will be very short-lived.

"The prolonged crisis and growing awareness of common destiny seem, however, to have helped crystalize certain positive convictions in the leading political forces of a large number of countries in all regions and, above all, the conviction that it is necessary to renew the long-spent dialogue and negotiations between developed and developing countries and build new bridges of cooperation. Some forms of activity in international economic relations, encouraged by recession and self-protection instinct, are today displaying their negative rebounding influence.

"I think that in this connection one can note, for example, that developed countries as well have begun to understand better the long-term negative effects of protectionism, of the constant relative drop in the prices of primary products and so forth....

"The problem of the nonaligned countries' heavy debts has in particular given encouragement to serious consideration of the generally very difficult economic positions of these countries and of the need to change them from the point of view of the developed world's interests as well or, in other words, of the world economy as a whole. All these elements give one hope that the sixth UNCTAD will be a significant and substantial conference, though it is still difficult to forecast its concrete results.

"The expectations of Yugoslavia, an active nonaligned and developing country, are contained in the documents of the Seventh Summit Conference in New Delhi and the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires. We feel that these documents, to which our country also made a contribution, contain realistic and constructive proposals, that their emphasis is not on one-sided demands but on a sincere appeal for cooperation and negotiation. Bearing this in mind, we think that it is not unrealistic to expect accord to be reached at the sixth UNCTAD on the need for joint action aimed at reviving the world economy and, in that context, on the speedier development of developing countries, as well as to expect encouragement to be given to broad cooperation between developed and developing countries. A significant step would be taken in this direction if agreement is reached on beginning global negotiations, a problem which has been under discussion in the UN General Assembly for several years now. It goes without saying that the political consensus achieved in principle should be strengthened by an agreed program of concrete measures concerning questions on the agenda of the sixth UNCTAD."

Concluding, President Spiljak said that as host Yugoslavia had exerted a great effort to provide favorable conditions for the work of the conference.

Mojsov Remarks

LD051328 Belgrade TANGUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0916 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- On the eve of tomorrow's opening of the UNCTAD session in Belgrade, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave an interview to Nikola Vitorovic, Belgrade television editor.

On that occasion, Mojsov stressed that the Belgrade UNCTAD belongs among those significant international conferences which serve as a gauge for future development trends in international relations. Whether that will be a way of further aggravation of tension or whether some of the basic contradictions that are current in global international relations will perhaps be clarified are points to be answered by the 6th UNCTAD in Belgrade, Mojsov said. The Belgrade meeting should show us whether we are nearing the end of the crisis, at least in international economic relations, or whether we face a further deterioration in international relations.

Commenting on how he views the UNCTAD session in the light of the recent summit of the seven most developed countries of the West, Lazar Mojsov stressed that even the meeting in Williamsburg opened the door for an atmosphere of agreement-making and trust. Although it was preoccupied with problems of mutual relations between the seven and problems of East-West relations, Williamsburg also, in a way, announced that the most developed countries will take a favorable attitude toward UNCTAD; certain promises were made that there will be cooperation with developing countries and in the search for some urgent solutions.

The federal secretary went on to say that there might be something symbolic in the fact that the 6th UNCTAD, which will gather so impressive a number of statesmen from the entire world, is being held in Belgrade, since the first idea about its founding was born precisely in Belgrade at the first nonaligned summit in 1961.

At the beginning UNCTAD was received with great mistrust, even with hostility on the part of some countries, particularly Western ones, which saw it as competing against other international organizations in which they held dominant positions. Today, however, UNCTAD has been accepted and the number of participants at the Belgrade meeting is proof of this organization's coming of age. "Let us hope that the results of the 6th UNCTAD will also demonstrate this, although it is still uncertain how the conference, in which the whole world places great hopes, will end," Lazar Mojsov said.

Speaking about Yugoslavia's platform for UNCTAD, Mojsov stressed that the positions adopted at the Nonaligned Summit in Delhi and the ministerial Group of 77 meeting in Buenos Aires represent our principal guidelines. "We will strive for a true assessment of the present world economic situation, which should be provided by the meeting and which should also point out the fact that the essence of the present crisis has its roots in the crisis of the entire system of international economic and financial relations," Mojsov stressed. The existing economic order is unjust and this is why structural changes are needed, but one should not have the illusion that this can be achieved overnight, he added.

According to him, the Yugoslav delegation will also advocate urgent concrete measures, such as those on raw materials. We will also work to ease the position of the least developed countries and developing countries, to eliminate various protectionist measures, and to encourage further initiatives which should lead to global North-South negotiations.

Today we face a world economic crisis which can only be overcome by stimulating the development of developing countries and by showing greater understanding for their problems than has been shown so far by the developed countries, which has meant that the entire burden of economic difficulties in the world has been placed on the shoulders of undeveloped countries.

In conclusion, in his capacity as chairman of the coming UNCTAD session, Lazar Mojsov expressed the desire that the conference be concluded in a favorable and constructive atmosphere and that it lead to greater understanding of problems facing all countries of the world. "If we manage to solve some concrete questions and if we wind up the conference in an atmosphere of trust and constructiveness as is being announced now, we in the Yugoslav delegation will consider that as host country we have played our part," the federal secretary for foreign affairs concluded.

[Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 2000 GMT on 3 June notes that Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in responding to a request by the Sava Center's Press Service, made a statement in connection with the forthcoming UNCTAD session: "We must show with this UNCTAD session that we are ready to host international meetings at the world level, something which presupposes not only a high level of space and technical facilities, but also appropriate behavior and solicitude at every important place connected with such meetings, Lazar Mojsov pointed out."]

Spiljak Receives UNCTAD's Corea

LD031816 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 3 Jun 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 3 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Mika Spiljak received Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Gamani Corea in Belgrade on Friday.

An exchange of views on the closing stage of preparations for UNCTAD VI and on some of the most important questions for the session took place during cordial talks, in which Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov and Yugoslavia's permanent delegate to the UN office in Geneva Kazimir Vidas also took part.

Gamani Corea thanked for the all-round engagement of Yugoslavia as a host to the session, and stressed the fact that it will be held in Belgrade.

Spiljak reiterated Yugoslavia's keen interest in the successful work and outcome of the conference in the current complex international economic and political situation.

He hoped that a solution for a way out of the present crisis in international economic relations will be sought in a constructive spirit and upon common foundations. This above all along the lines of reviving the world economy and improving the position of the developing countries, which are now an essential factor in dealing with world economic problems.

The fact that a number of constructive initiatives and proposals to this end have come from non-aligned and developing countries was also mentioned during the meeting.

Perez de Cuellar Arrives

LD051509 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar arrived in Belgrade this afternoon. He is to take part in the sixth UNCTAD session which opens tomorrow. At Belgrade Surcin Airport Perez de Cuellar was welcomed by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Perez de Cuellar is expected to address tomorrow's formal opening session, when he will speak about the importance of the sixth UNCTAD session.

"I hope," Perez de Cuellar said upon arriving in Belgrade, "that the sixth UNCTAD session will be an opportunity for all countries, both the most developed and developing ones, to examine and analyze the present world economic situation and to look for joint and unique solutions."

Saying that even the most developed countries at the "economic summit" in Williamsburg last week had shown some sensitivity to solving world economic problems and recalling the conclusions of the nonaligned summit in New Delhi and the meeting of the "Group of 77" in Buenos Aires, Perez de Cuellar stated that he was optimistic about the results of the Belgrade UNCTAD session.

"I believe," he added, "that the atmosphere for this is favorable."

Argentina's Bignone Arrives

LD051704 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- President of the Republic of Argentina General Reynaldo Benito Antonio Bignone arrived this afternoon on an official 4-day visit to the SFRY. He is the first Argentine head of state to visit our country.

At the Belgrade Airport a formal welcome was given to the guests from Argentina. Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, were the first to welcome President Bignone, his wife and the members of the Argentine delegation. They then met Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Serbian Presidency, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Mirko Popovic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Dane Petkovski, deputy federal secretary for national defense; and other Yugoslav figures present at the formal welcome.

After the Argentine and Yugoslav national anthems were played, President Bignone, accompanied by his host, reviewed the honor guard and then drove to the palace at Dedinje which will be his residence during his stay in Belgrade.

Brazil's Guerreiro Arrives

LD051358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, arrived this afternoon on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, at the invitation of Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

At Belgrade airport the guest from Brazil was met and welcomed by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, accompanied by officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Yugoslav-Brazilian talks open this evenining in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs building in Belgrade.

The two foreign ministers are expected to have an exhaustive exchange of views on bilateral cooperation and topical international problems.

During his stay in Belgrade, Minister Guerreiro will take part in the sixth UNCTAD meeting, which opens in Belgrade tomorrow.

Guerreiro-Mojsov Talks

LD052036 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2000 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 5 (TANJUG) -- The international political and economic situation was the focus of talks here this evening (Sunday) between the Yugoslav and Brazilian foreign ministers. Lazar Mojsov and Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro had a wide-ranging exchange of views in an atmosphere marked with frankness, mutual respect and undertanding. Identical or very similar views were expressed on the majority of questions discussed.

Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro invited the industrialized countries to show more readiness in the future for dealing with problems confronting the developing countries.

Yugoslav Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Mojsov turned to the course of the situation in the crisis areas [word indistinct] constitute the biggest threat to security and peace in the world, and pointed to the highly dangerous developments in Central America.

The situation may further complicate not only in Latin America but also further afield, unless the current adverse trends are stopped, it was stated during the talks.

The efforts being made by the Contadora Group in seeking a possible approach to dealing with the crisis situation in Latin America were pointed out.

Disarmament was also discussed.

In the exchange of views on the sixth UNCTAD opening in Belgrade tomorrow, both sides expressed hope in the success of the meeting.

In this first round of Yugoslav-Brazilian talks, both sides assessed bilateral cooperation as developing favourably, especially in the domain of economic relations, but noted the existence of wider opportunities for their further promotion.

Mojsov Dinner

LD052307 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2032 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner this evening in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade in honor of Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, Brazilian minister of foreign affairs. During the dinner, which proceeded in a cordial and warm atmosphere, the host and his guest exchanged toasts.

RIBICIC RETURNS TO BELGRADE FOLLOWING CUBA VISIT

AU051325 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has returned to Belgrade. Ribicic paid an official friendly visit to the Cuban capital at the invitation of Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Statement on Visit

LD051627 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 5 Jun

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- "Our visit to the Republic of Cuba was successful," Mitja Ribicic stated on his return to Belgrade. "It was useful in view of the highly exacerbated situation in the Caribbean. It constituted the continuation of the exchange of views between our two parties. As we jointly appraised, we carried out a substantive and very frank exchange of information on all the experiences, problems, and preoccupations of the two parties and countries, whose authentic revolutions, both in their own way and own specific conditions, have made and still make an original contribution to the treasure-store of experience in the struggle for socialism in the world.

"We also exchanged views on the current international situation and the severe world economic and political crisis. We jointly affirmed the need for broad political action by the Nonaligned Movement, to which Yugoslavia and Cuba belong and therefore, together with all the other members of the movement, bear the responsibility for the realization of its principles and goals. Particularly in strategically threatened areas, the awareness has grown among the small countries of the need for the nonaligned policy as an irreplaceably significant factor in strengthening their independent position in today's world, which is faced with divisions and bloc conflicts.

"The five meetings and talks we had with Comrade Fidel Castro constitute a new important step toward further mutual acquaintance, understanding, and trust, and a stimulus to the all-round development of relations and cooperation. This will also provide a new impulse to the further promotion of our economic cooperation.

"Setting out the impressions of our delegation's meeting with present-day Cuba, I would like to stress that the Republic of Cuba this year celebrates the 30th anniversary of the founding of its revolutionary liberation movement which for the first time in history made the Cuban nation on the Island of Cuba master of its own fate. We are impressed by Cuba's achievements in the economy, health care, education, science, and social policy. Many characteristics typical of poor and former colonial countries have thereby been removed in Cuba. The nation and working people of Cuba know and feel this and believe in the revolution. For this reason their devotion to the Communist Party of Cuba is constant and great. Everything we saw and heard in conversations with Cuban people from various environments convinced us that in the eyes of Cubans, Fidel Castro is today a legendary figure of the Cuban revolution, a symbol of the Cuban nation's dignity and a guarantee of its security and future.

"Winning and maintaining Cuba's independence and leading it toward socialism under such circumstances as the Communist Party of Cuba did was an historic event."

"Finally, I would like to stress once again that the talks with the highest-ranking Cuban leadership created from the very start a climate of sincere friendship and frankness, and that at every turn the people warmly expressed their sympathy toward our country, Tito's Partisans, and the revolution.

"Our invitation to Fidel Castro to visit Yugoslavia was accepted with pleasure. At the send-off in Havana, the head of the state and party sent warm greetings to the Yugoslav nations and wished them success in the construction of socialism," Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stated.

MACEDONIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 4 JUNE

LD042328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2022 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- A delegation of the Macedonian SR Executive Council led by Council President Dragoljub Stavrev arrived in Moscow today. The delegation will continue its journey to Tashkent, the capital of the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan where the Macedonian Days of Culture will begin on 6 June.

The Macedonian SR and the Uzbekistan SSR are developing cooperation and bilateral exchanges in the spheres of economy, science, culture, and technology.

ROMANIAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO MACEDONIA

LD041206 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1132 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Ohrid June 4 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania headed by Chairman Nicolae Giosan on an official visit to Yugoslavia left Ohrid today, Saturday, after a three-day visit to the Republic of Macedonia.

Giosan positively assessed the visit to Macedonia saying that in the talks with Macedonian leaders it was established that realistic possibilities exist for the expansion of friendly cooperation in all spheres of life.

"We are returning to our country confident that this visit will contribute to the further deepening of cooperation in all the spheres of life, especially in the domain of socio-economic development of our two countries" said Giosan.

MORE ON SFRY-LIBYA JOINT COOPERATION COMMITTEE

AU011431 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 May 83 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- A more dynamic increase of commodity trade, the balancing of exports and imports, agreements on new investment projects for Yugoslav builders, as well as more frequent use of long-term modern production type forms of cooperation are basic tasks of Yugoslav and Libyan businessmen in the future.

These assessments were made at the sixth session of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between Yugoslavia and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah which opened in Belgrade yesterday. The two countries' delegations are headed by the presidents of the committee: Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; and Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Planning.

The presidents of the committee said that both sides agree that economic relations between the two countries have been successfully developing, but that it is necessary that projects be more quickly agreed upon.

By Saturday, when the joint committee concludes its work, the program of future economic measures should be elaborated upon as part of the plans for the long-term development of economic relations between Yugoslovia and Libya.

TERRITORIAL DEFENSE MEETING ENDS 3 JUNE

LD040937 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Ohrid, 4 Jun (TANJUG) -- A 2-day consultative meeting on topical questions of political work and the moral-political situation in territorial defense ended in Ohrid yesterday. It was organized by the LCY Central Committee Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, the Political Directorate of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and the Macedonian Territorial Defense Republican Headquarters.

In his summing-up speech Colonel-General Milan Daljevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, emphasized that the complex military-political situation in the world and the stepped-up special war being waged against our country oblige us to increase the efforts of all social subjects to further strengthen the moral-political situation and overall territorial defense military capabilities. The main emphasis of these efforts, according to Daljevic, should be directed at the development of socialist self-management, equality, and the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, and towards the consistent implementation of the policy of economic stabilization and firm control of nationalistic, clerical-nationalistic, and other phenomena and tendencies which weaken the internal cohesion and stability of Yugoslavia, because the strength of its defense and security and the political and moral strength of territorial defense primarily depend on this.

Political work in territorial defense should be better adapted to the economic, political-security, and overall social situation in every environment. It should not be confined only to conducting regular training sessions and periodical reviews and exercises.

The territorial defense force is not a reserve army, Daljevic stressed, but an important component of the united Armed Forces of the SFRY, which in every respect, including political work, must maintain continuity. That is why there should be more frequent contacts and gatherings of members of the territorial defense in work organizations, local communities, and wherever they live and work.

Units of the territorial defense force and our Armed Forces as a whole are training and preparing for action throughout the country and for the defense of any area and the constitutional order of the SFRY from all forms of external and internal threat. This fact must be borne in mind constantly in political work, emphasized Daljevic, which should focus on strengthening the ideo-political unity of members of the territorial defense force around the program and policies of the LCY, the development of brotherhood, unity and Yugoslav socialist patriotism, and in this connection, the decisive struggle against any form of nationalism regardless of whether it appears under the cloak of separatism, irredentism, unitarianism or some form of revanchism.

The development and strengthening of the moral-political situation in territorial defense should be the subject of constant attention of the LC, other socio-political organizations, committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection, and self-management and delegate organs.

They are increasingly involving themselves in this task which testifies to a new attitude and the real dimensions of the process of socialization, but this practice, accoring to Daljevic, must continue to be perfected and enriched.

It was assessed that the consultative meeting was very useful for the further strengthening of military readiness and territorial defense, in particular, its moral-political state.

BORBA VIEWS 'DISUNITY', 'DIVISIONS' IN LC

AU0116 30 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28/29 May 83 p 1

[Slobodan Vujica commentary: "Everyone Shooting From His Own Sling"]

[Excerpts] How is it possible that opposite criteria and appraisals about developments, events, or phenomena in society, culture, and even its own ranks have become an increasingly accepted occurrence in the LCY, a unified revolutionary organization?

What Is (Not) Disputed

Let us recall here a recent critical appraisal: It is hardly possible to consider as tenable a situation -- in a country and especially in a party such as the LC -- in which what is allowed (and even praised) in one place is banned in another; in which what is awarded in one republic or community is appraised as hostile in another; and in which someone who is appraised by one community as a dogmatist, Stalinist, or nationalist is highly esteemed by and even holds a high position in another community.

There is no doubt that the recent discussions on ideological issues at two sessions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and subsequently at the session of the LCY Central Committee have contributed to unifying the views and appraisals about the events and phenomena in society and the LC, especially as regards nationalism.

It must be immediately stated that disunity is not manifesting itself just in opposing the actions of antisocialist forces, something which is most often pointed out in this connection. Disunity and even extremely opposite criteria and views are also apparent in the appraisals of events in the country, especially in discussions about certain essential questions of the further buildup of our economic system and of the stabilization policy.

One thing is beyond any dispute: It has been a long time since we rejected dogmatism and the antidemocratic concept of monolithic unity based on what is prescribed and determined by a center "from above," a monolothic unity in which there is no room for differences, different views, democratic dialogues, and confrontations of arguments in the search for the best solutions. It has been a long time since we declared ourselves in favor of unity in differences in the society and in the LC itself and in favor of building a system of pluralism of self-managing interests which freely and democratically manifest themselves and are coordinated in the same manner. Therefore, the differences in views and even different interests must not be a cause for any astonishment nor should they be proclaimed as some kind of heresy.

What then is the reason for concern -- and a well-grounded concern at that--because of different criteria and approaches?

Balance of Power or....

The threats to the unity of the LC as the cohesive force of our society do not result from differences in views or even in definite appraisals, but rather from the

situations in which everyone digs himself in "his own trenches," thereby leaving little room for any democratic dialogue in the search for common answers and solutions. And this is especially true when these differences appear less and less as differences between individuals and more and more as differences between the individual territorial regions, republics, or provinces, their leaderships, or prominent leaders. And at the same time, a complete monolithic unity and even obedience (according to the principle of "stay in line") prevails within these communities. If there are any polemics, then they only concern the views or phenomena in other communities. It is on this basis that various extremely opposite criteria gain a foothold in the LC which undermine its unity. It is on this basis that the positions of certain power centers in these communities are strengthened and that confrontations and even occurrences of nationalism are encouraged. Hence, there are valid reasons for the warning that, "if the elements of a multiparty system are appearing in our country, then they primairily manifest themselves on a territorial basis."

The roots of these different criteria and disunity in the revolutionary organiztion are to be found in the increasingly apparent tendency of "federalization" of the LC, in the wrongly conceived autonomy of the organizations in the republics and provinces, and in some kind of their "full sovereignty."

This has diminished in many respects the role of the LCY Central Committee and its executive organ, the Presidium, which are now again reproached that "they insufficiently influence events in society" and the build-up of unity in the LC.

Discussions about disputed issues are avoided; they are not concluded when they are held and thus everyone retains his position. And the political center itself acts according to the principle of a definite balance of power within which each republican or provincial center enjoys an equal position or "guaranteed autonomy," and thus everyone can retain his own view, something that has often made (and often makes) it difficult to achieve unity even in relation to some acute and essential problems.

Divisions Are Dangerous

All this brings us to the vital question of the relationship between the whole and the parts in the LC as a unified organization, of the functioning of democratic centralism, and of the role of the "political center," the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium, under the conditions of a developed polycentrism in our country.

It is beyond dispute that we must guard ourselves against falling into the trap of a dogmatist monolithic unity which recognizes no specific characteristics, special interests, differences in views, or democratic struggle of opinions. The autonomy of the LC organizations in the republics and provinces stemming from the nature of our multinational community is also beyond dispute. But this autonomy is an autonomy within the framework of the unified LC as the vanguard of the workers' class which, because of its historical aspirations and interests, cannot be divided according to national symbols.

What is also involved here is not a question of transforming the political center into some kind of a "supreme judge" or "final arbiter." Nor is this a matter of establishing certain hierarchical relations between the individual forums because in this way everything would be reduced to the question of dividing power among the centers.

The essence of this issue is the obligation of the political center, the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium, to continue to open democratic discussions on disputed issues for the purpose of building a unified policy and unified criteria and views on essential issues within a unified organization. And it is a special obligation of this political center to ensure in this connection the full participation of the republican and provincial organizations, their leaderships, and especially the largest numbers of members in formulating the policy and controlling the work of the forums both in the LCY and in its individual parts. And let us add that the warning is justified that in our country no general party debates about some important party questions are held prior to holding a final discussion on these questions at a session of the LCY Central Committee.

The unity of the LC and the unity among leaderships can only be strengthened in democratic discussions. And today this is a condition for overcoming difficulties and dangerous divisions for the benefit of a further democratic and self-managing course of our revolution.

BRIEFS

PACT WITH BULGARIA -- Belgrade, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- The 4-day talks on scientific-technical cooperation between the Federation of Engineers and Technicians of Yugoslavia and the Scientific and Technical Union of Bulgaria, on the basis of which an agreement on mutual cooperation in the next 2-year period was signed, ended in Belgrade today. The representatives of the two organizations -- Jon Srbovan, president of the Federation of Engineers and Technicians of Yugoslavia and member of the Federal Executive Council, and Academician Ivan Popov, chairman of the Central Council of the Scientific and Technical Unions of Bulgaria -- stressed, following the signing of the protocol, the significance of cooperation between engineers and technicians of the two countries, which contributes to the progress of science and technology and to economic-technological cooperation. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1835 GMT 2 Jun 83 AU]